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The Bombay Chronicle

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14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 103— BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

No Contumacy In Bardoli Or Gujrat

—:o:—

DISTINCT BREACH OF TRUCE BY GOVT.

Borsad Situation Easing

GANDHIJI SEES COLLECTOR AND SETTLES TERMS OF PEACE.

REPLY TO FALSE STATEMENTS IN ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BORSAD, May 2.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement referring to the statements which appeared in a Bombay newspaper:

There was no patel who had not expressed the desire to resume service and there was no question of giving an assurance of working faithfully. That assurance was implied in the resumption of service. Such terms were, at the beginning stages of the settlement, issued to Patels, and on complaint being made by me, they were withdrawn.

DISTINGT BREACH OF CLAUSE.

If 25 percent of forfeited lands has not been returned, because owners had not paid land revenue, it is a distinct breach of Clause 17-B of the settlement, because forfeited lands have to be returned, unless there is reasonable ground for supposing that there is any contumacy on the part of the holder. It is a common ground that there is no question of contumacy in Bardoli or any of the affected districts.

It is wholly wrong to suggest that there is lack of discipline in any of the Congress camps and while I have pressed everyone of the Congress workers to implement the terms of peace as zealously as they fought during the struggle, I have had no occasion to admonish any of the workers.

On the contrary, it gives me great joy to find complete response to everyone of the instructions given to the workers. I have no knowledge of any worker in Congress organisations, especially in the districts of Surat and Kaira, on which Vallabhbhai Patel and I are concentrating attention, having been dismissed for embezzlement of Congress fund except one unfortunate case.

VILLAGERS PAYING UP

—:o:—

The situation in Borsad Taluka is gradually easing, following Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Collector, Mr. Perry, and the resulting correspondence between the two.

About 33 villages in Borsad Taluka participated in the no-tax campaign, but after the conclusion of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement land revenue began to be paid. Ten villages were however considered to be unsatisfactory by the local officers. Some villages refused to make any payments at all.

GANDHIJI ARRIVES.

The Collector thereupon issued a notice under the Land Revenue Code stating that unless the land revenue was paid within 15 days, coercive measures might be adopted. Meantime Mahatma Gandhi arrived. He met the Collector and also made enquiries through his workers in one or two villages, ascertaining who could pay and what they could pay.

The Collector agreed with Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion and it is believed that a similar agreement will be reached in connection with other villages also.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Regarding village officers who resigned in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience movement, all except about 13 have been reinstated. The cases of about ten have been referred to the Government of Bombay and their orders are awaited, while correspondence is passing between the Collector and Mahatma Gandhi about the remaining three and it is believed that an agreement will be arrived at on this matter also.

RESTORING LAND.

In regard to the restoration to the original owners of land confiscated and sold to third parties, Mahatma Gandhi is daily meeting farmers in different villages. Following the example set by the Takor of Devan, four Dharalas returned to-day to the original owners six acres of confiscated land in Bochasan Village.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

He denies that Gujrat Peasan's is contumacious asd has set led outstanding questions.

SWADESHI FOR MADRAS CORPORATION

—:o:—

21 Acres For Andhra University

INHERITANCE & MARRIAGE BILLS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 1.

There will be a general meeting of the City Council at Ripon Buildings on May 5th. Among the resolutions given notice of by members is the following by Mr. S. Satymurthi:

"That only Swadeshi articles be purchased for all the requirements of the Corporation and that no foreign articles be purchased unless they are proved to be indispensable and cannot be substituted by Swadeshi articles." Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan will move: "This Council resolved that a Park or playground be opened by acquiring the open land adjoining the Cherri in Thyaer Sahib street Triplicane."

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The Government will shortly take proceedings for the acquisition of the Cecil Hotel area covering about 21 acres in Vizagapatam for the construction of the headquarters of the Andhra University

TWO BILLS IN ONE.

Mr. R. M. Palat,, M.L.C. who has given notice of two Bills regarding the question of inheritance and marriage in the Kerala Province has, it is understood expressed a desire to combine the two Bills into one, apparently with a view to get them through the Legislative Council quickly.

TROTSKY TO LIVE IN SPAIN

Permission Asked For

LONDON, May 2.

Constantinople.—Trotsky has telegraphed to the Presidents of Spanish and Catalan Republics asking for permission to reside in Spain. The Spanish Foreign Minister recently indicated that permission would be granted, provided all precautions had been taken.—Reuter.

WILL NOT SELL BIRTHRIGHT FOR MESS OF POTTAGE

Congressmen's Attitude At Second R. T. Conference

—:o:—

SEN GUPTA'S BLUNT SPEECH AT KERALA CONFERENCE

BADAGARA, May 3.

"Nowhere in the Dominions are Governors General or Governors vested with affirmative powers of legislation such as those proposed to be incorporated into the Indian constitution by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and indicated clearly in the Premier's speech," declared Mr. Sen-Gupta presiding over the Kerala Provincial Conference this afternoon. No self-governing country, he said, had ever allowed foreigners to control its credit and currency.

WILL BE TREATED AS ALIENS.

Concluding, Mr. Sen-Gupta said: "We are not prepared to admit British citizens who are not natural born Indians to rights and privileges of Indian citizenship. They will be treated as aliens and excluded from certain political and economic rights meant for citizens only. Those British people who fulfil conditions of nationality or satisfy the test laid down by any immigration law that may be passed will have no cause for fear on the score of commercial discrimination. They will enjoy the same rights and privileges as Indians themselves. This is a question which British people have to face squarely at the next Round Table Conference. There they will have to deal with Congressmen who stand pledged to complete soverignty of India and who will not give their birthright for a mess of pottage placed on the Round Table."

Both Mr. Sen-Gupta and Mr. K. F. Nariman were accorded rousing reception on their arrival here.

Mr. Nariman presided over the All-Kerala Students' Conference. —A. P.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN SIND

—:o:—

Bar Conference At Sukkur

DEMAND OF HIGH COURT FOR THE PROVINCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI April 29.

The third session of the Sind Bar Conference meeting at Sukkur has adopted some important resolutions regarding the interest of the profession in Sind.

One of the chief resolutions deprecates the prevalence of extensive corruption in the establishment of all Civil and Criminal courts in Sind and calls for immediate suppression of the corruption and suggests a committee consisting of one District Judge and two senior members of the Bar.

The other demand was of the abotion of the Police practice of not mentioning in "challans" the evidence each witness has to give and the statements or in some cases short notes of witnesses and of not producing them and the Vachinama in court under the orders of D. S. P. as this practice provides room for fabrication of false evidence and introduction of new matter to make up to the deficiencies of the prosecution. Another resolution emphatically opined that all judicial appointments be made from amongst the members of the Bar.

Other resolution demanded the deletion of the footnote ("grave reasons should include participation in disloyal movement") from the pleaders certificate as the terms are vague and indefinite and liable of misapplication and have been misapplied.

The conference disapproved of the Chief Court's Act in its present form and was of opinion that nothing less than a chartered High Court will satisfy the growing needs of the province.

Lord Irwin Made Knight Of The Garter

LONDON, May 3.

Lord Irwin has been made a Knight of the Garter.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

—:o:—

Negotiations Break Down Owing To British Attitude

LONDON, May 3.

Shanghai.—The Anglo-Chinese negotiations for the abolition of extra-territoriality which have been dragging on for many months have broken down over the British reservations regarding consular jurisdiction.

At present there is no prospect of early resumption. The outlook in case of negotiations with France, United States and Japan is hardly promising. It is expected that a meeting of the People's Party Congress (which is nominally the dictator of the Chinese policy) on May 5 will declare unilateral abrogation of extra-territoriality.—Reuter.

Keen Rivalry For B. P. C. C. Elections

FIFTY THOUSAND VOTERS TO GO TO POLLS

Muslim Candidates To Vindicate Joint Electorates

Keen party rivalry and polling on a scale hitherto unparalleled in the history of Congress elections in Bombay promise to render the forthcoming Congress Ward elections in the city a very lively affair.

The elections fall on May 31 and the electioneering campaign of the rival parties is to start next week. There will be nearly half-a-lakh of Congress members on the roll and even on a modest estimate more than half this number are expected to poll.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS GUARANTEED.

A candidate, who is very hopeful of success in the elections, on account of his party label, mentioned to a "Chronicle" reporter that the usual features of the present day election such as providing voters with conveyance and light refreshments may also prevail,

As the polling will be on a large scale booths will be set up in the different wards of the city.

GANDHI PARTY.

The numerically strong party which is known as the "Gandhi party" and is led by Mr. K. F. Nariman and the present office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. expects to capture a majority of seats. This party has pledged absolute loyalty to the Indian National Congress and stands solidly behind Mahatma Gandhi in whatever he does. Its election cry is, therefore, likely to be "Vote for Gandhi."

BOMBAY SOCIALISTS.

The next powerful party is led by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, and others whose slogan is "Vote for a socialist programme". This party has placed before it the ideal of establishing a Socialist Government in this country. This party may also secure a large number of seats, but it may not be able to wrest power from the "Gandhi Party."

THEY ALSO SERVE!

The third party which is in a microscopic minority consists of Messrs. B. T. Desai, V. A. Desai, and others. Unlike the candidates of the other two parties, these gentlemen have not tasted jail-life nor have they taken any active part in the last Civil Disobedience Movement. Their success in the elections, therefore, is very doubtful.

LADIES FIRST.

The only candidates who will not contest the elections on a party ticket will be a large number of ladies who have taken such a prominent part in the last National Struggle. They will stand for election on their own merits. So far a number of nominations of ladies have been received. The names include Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others. Their success in the elections is assured.

MUSLIMS MUST GET IN.

A large number of Muslim candidates who are out to vindicate the principle of Joint Electorates are standing for the elections. This is a very healthy feature as in the past very few Muslims have taken so keen an interest in Congress elections.

Most of those who are contesting are well known for their national services and their success may be safely predicted.

To ensure that as a large number of Muslims as possible are returned to the B.P.C.C. it is likely that a number of Muslim members nominated by the Nationalist Muslim Party will be adopted by the various constituencies and their elections quite assured.

There is a general feeling in favour of the proposition that out of the total strength of 75 members of the B.P.C.C. at least 15 should be Muslims.

COMRADES STILL ROTTING IN JAIL

—:o:—

Karachi Calls For Their Immediate Release

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 29.

At a public meeting held in the Khalikdina Hall last night under the auspices of the Sind Provincial Political Sufferers and Workers League under the Chairmanship of Swami Govindanand, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas the Congress and the Indian Nation had loyally carried out the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement by calling off Civil Disobedience and suspending all its satyagraha activities, this public meeting of the citizens of Karachi regrets to find that the Government of the various provinces have not implemented the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement by the release of all Satyagrahi prisoners. This meeting condemns this deliberate violation of the pledges given by the Government of India in that Agreement and warns the Government that if the political prisoners still rotting in its jails are not forthwith released, a very serious situation is bound to arise in the country beyond the control of the Congress, for which the Government will be wholly and solely held responsible.

12 PERSONS IN KARACHI JAIL.

Swami Govindanand said that twelve political prisoners who are still in Karachi Jail consist of one sentenced under 108, two under 109, and four under 110 Cr. P. C. though their comrades and others sentenced under similar sections have been released long ago, three are under-trials and the remaining two though non-Satyagrahi prisoners viz., Sjt. Madhusingh having passed seventeen years and Sjt. Meghsingh of Ahmedabad having passed eleven years in jail.

The meeting insisted on the release of all these twelve patriots. Madan Singh was arrested in the first Lahore Conspiracy case in 1914 and sentenced to transportation for life. Ordinary murderers sentenced to life transportation are generally released after putting in 14 years in jail inclusive of jail remission. Sjt. Madansingh has finished full 17 years in jail and earned about four years remission i.e., he has really served 21 years similarly Meghsingh was sentenced in the Ahmedabad riot case in 1919 to transportation for life. He too should be released because together with remission he has served about fifteen years in jail.

LABOUR TO DEAL WITH LORDS

—:o:—

Next General Election

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE MAIN PLANK

LONDON, May 2.

Recent speeches by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government are interpreted by the "Manchester Guardian" as indicating the possibility of the next general election being fought on the constitutional issue.

It is pointed out that the resentment at the treatment of certain Government measures by the House of Lords has been put in the forefront of the Prime Minister's recent by-election speeches and in a speech last night he emphasised that the House of Lords must be dealt with, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, at another meeting spoke on the same issue.—B. O. W.

THAKORE DAHEWAN RETURNS LANDS OF SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Also To Help In Return Of Lands Purchased By Barias

TEXT OF LETTER TO MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, May 2.

The Thakore of Dahewan, who figured so prominently in the last Civil Disobedience Campaign by purchasing the Confiscated lands of the Satyagrahis of the village of Ras, came of his own accord to see Mahatmaji at about 1 p.m. yesterday. In the interview he had with Mahatmaji, he agreed to return unconditionally the lands he purchased during the Civil Disobedience Campaign. He also promised his help and co-operation in securing the return of other lands purchased by several Barias in the Taluka. By this gesture of generosity and goodwill, he has thus taken a very praiseworthy step which will go a long way in improving the existing relations between the Barias and Patidars in the various villages of the Taluka. The Thakore of Dahewan was accompanied by Sjt. Dadubhai P. Desai of Nadiad when he came to see Mahatmaji.

"I RETURN UNCONDITIONALLY"

The following is the text of the letter written and handed over by him to Mahatmaji in connection with the return of the lands:—

"Now that there is truce between the Indian National Congress and the Government, I return unconditionally to their respective owners the various pieces of lands of the village of Ras, Taluka and Borsad measuring 119 Acres and 11 Gunthas, which I had bought during the Satyagraha Campaign of 1930 with a view that an atmosphere of peace may prevail in the Taluka and you may please instruct their respective owners to take possession of their lands and begin to carry on agricultural operations thereon."

Mahatmaji has fixed an hour—between 3 and 4 p.m.—daily for interview and talks with various visitors from the villages of Borsad Taluka. He is busy solving the problem of land revenue in the Taluka, the difficulty having arisen due to the loss sufferred by the satyagrahi farmers due to attachments, looting, fire and other causes and his position being weakened thereby. Mahatmaji is keeping good health and special care is taken that he gets some rest.

NOTICES TO PAY LAND REVENUE WITHDRAWN

Mahadev Desai's Interviews With Collector

BORSAD, May 3.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, is having daily consultations with the Collector, as a result of which the Collector has withdrawn from all 33 villages of Borsad Taluka which participated in the 'No-tax' campaign, the notices issued by him under the Land Revenue Code, calling upon peasants to pay land revenue within a fortnight.

Mr. Mahadev Desai is also visiting these villages and preparing a list of those who can pay land revenue and what amount they can pay.—A. P.

Rs. 3000 WORTH LAND AUCTIONED FOR Rs. 125

—:o:—

Berar Authorities Adamant To Petitions

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, (Berar) May 2.

Yesterday 30 acres of land, of Sjt. Narayansadjee the Municipal member and the prominant worker was auctioned for Rs. 125 only for land revenue. Sjt. Narayansadjee had already made many applications to the authorities concerned for the remission on the ground of No-Crop. He clearly stated in the applications that not only there is no crop but his house and everything was washed away in the recent floods and hence this year's revenue be remitted, but to no effect. In the recent Municipal election he was standing for election and had deposited Rs. 50/ as required by law. That deposit was also attached and hence he made fresh application requesting the authorities to give him at least more time. Naib Tahashildar after full consideration gave him time upto 8th inst., but yesterday all of a sudden he was called by the Tahashildar and told that his land would be auctioned to-day if the revenue was not paid with in few hours. Thus 30 acres of land (worth Rs. 3,000/) was auctioned for Rs. 125/ only this is the first case in the whole of Berar in which land has been thus auctioned.

AFFAIRS OF KHAIRPUR MIR

Allowance Reduced

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 30.

From Khairpur state comes the report that the allowances of His Highness the Mir have been reduced to Rs. 20,000 instead of 35,000 per mensem. The allowance of his relatives have been reduced to nearly one half. His continued absence from his State is causing comment in his State.

It is learnt that Mr. Sahwney, the P. W. D. Member of the State Executive Council is finally leaving the State as he is trying for Mr. Satarwalla's Chief Engineer in Sind place. His going away may lead to the abolition of the whole council: the expenses of which can be ill borne by the small resources of the State. The administrative work will thereafter be carried on by Mr. Taunton, I.C.S., Mr. Taunton has already effected considerable retrenchment. Only recently he disbanded the camel regiment which will effect a great economy in military expenditure.

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A M

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WANTED—SPARE TIME WORK by one, useful in English correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting and other private works—remuneration moderate. Apply Box No. 872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO LET—Bandra, Cartar Road, Seaface storied BUNGALOW. Westward H. O., with EVERY latest accommodation. Rent Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A small FLAX-BOTTOM BOAT, new or old, any size, with or without engine. Apply sharp to H. H. SYED, 58, Chowpatti, Bombay.
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P R 4939

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P R 4936

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian spiritualist has removed himself from Room No. 5 Majestic Hotel, to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. ROOM No. 404 and wishes to inform the public that his charges will still same Rs. 5/- for three questions.
R4920

Public Notices.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary general meeting of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on the Fourteenth day of May, 1931, at 5-15 o'clock in the afternoon when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 10 lacs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50 each to Rs. 5 lacs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 25 each and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of the 20,000 shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of Rs. 25 per share, such capital being in excess of the wants of the Company and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said 20,000 shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25."

Should the abovementioned resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting and such meeting will be held on the First day of June, 1931, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
2930

IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTT. REGISTRAR OF BOMBAY.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

In the matter of the Registration of deeds of further charge and confirmation, dated 9th September, 1930 executed by GULAMALLI ALLABUX SOMJI and others in favour of Dayabhai Chhaganlal and another ..... Mortgagees.

To

FATMABAI, widow of Allabux Somji and KHATTZABAI, daughter of Allabux Somji.

You are HEREBY SUMMONED to appear before me as witness in person or by duly constituted attorney on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1931, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon and from day to day until the matter is disposed of and your attendance is dispensed with by me and to do the needful in the matter and until you have been examined by me or unless you have obtained my leave.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the matter will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of May, 1931.

Registrar of Bombay.

N. B.—If you claim any Bhatta or conveyance hire or any other fees you may apply to me at the time of your appearance.
2949.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in Wadia Godown No. 21 at Jakeria Bunder, Sewree, on account of the concerned:—

4 full pressed bales African cotton A. R. quality (country damaged).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Shinganee's Bungalow, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway) near the New Police Station, valuable household furniture by Devji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinet sofas, cabinets, full size billiard table by Roberts with cues, marking boards, and other accessories, "Chubb" and "Godrej" safes, mirror and panel door almyrahs, bedsteads, cut glass, rich Majolica, China and Terracota ware, vases, copper and brass utensils, crockery and glass ware, 1 "Pierce Arrow" motor car etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view three days before the sale.

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Another Big Laugh.
POLLY MORAN
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A GREAT METRO-GOLDWYN ALL TALKING PICTURE WITH STARS THAT NEED NO INTRODUCTION
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WHERE MEN ARE MEN AND COWS ARE CONTENTED
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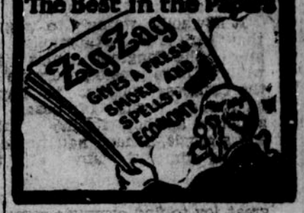

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LARGE FUNDS FOR TREASURY BILLS HARDEN CALL RATE.

Daily Tenders Of Gold To Government.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special (Correspondent.) 3121

MONEY.

Bombay, May 1.

Money Market remained quite steady with call funds placed at about 5-1|2 per cent. To-day, however, the rate rose to as high as 6-3|4 per cent. owing to payments for treasury bills. Treasury Bills continue to absorb large blocks of money and renewals amounting to Rs. 656.50 lacs, of which Rs. 448.25 lacs came through maturities. The average rate of accepted tender for 3 months' bills is just 6 per cent. and the yield at top-rate works out slightly lower. With a further small reduction in the return from treasury bills and in view of the fact that the cash balance of the Bank is swelling, being Rs. 15.22 crores and the percentage of cash to liabilities at 17.86, it may be expected that the Imperial Bank rate will be reduced in the not distant future. It is of interest to note that maturities during May are also comparatively small aggregating Rs. 943.75 lacs. Government deposits have almost doubled being Rs. 14.47 crores. The trade demand has increased by Rs. 254.65 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to two months 5-1|2 per cent.; three months 5-1|4 per cent. and six months 4-1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 24th April, 1931, shows an increase of Rs. 384.27 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 15,22,02,000 as compared with Rs. 16.17 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.86 an increase of 3.32 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 69.19 lacs, Rs. 19.70 lacs and Rs. 104.20 lacs respectively. Government deposits show a substantial rise of Rs. 7[illegible] lacs Rs. 14.47 crores owing to large sale of treasuries, while other deposits have declined by Rs. 42.71 lacs to Rs. 89.36 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Except 3-1|2 per cent. Paper which ruled quiet and lost about 6 annas in the price to Rs. 62-9, all other scrips were maintained with little trade passing. Treasury bills continue to attract almost all surplus funds, short-term bonds ranking next. 5 per cent. Loans were almost unchanged, 1945-55s quoted at Rs. 101, 1933 at Rs. 99-14, 1935 at Rs. 95-10 and 1939-44 at Rs. 93-11. 6 per cent. short-term bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 101-2. 1933-36 bonds showed no change at Rs. 100-5. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan shows no alteration at Rs. 75 and 1934-37 at Rs. 88-11. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 82-12 and 1984 bonds at Rs. 94-11.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2-1|2 crores of nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 28th April. Total amounts offered were Rs. 10,25,000, Rs. 1,32,-50,000 and Rs. 1,34,25,000 respectively. All tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-5-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-9 received approximately 68 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 10,25,-000, Rs. 1,08,75,000 and Rs. 1,31,00,-000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-0-6, Rs. 5-4-9 and Rs. 5-15-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months' treasury bills will be issued from Thursday, the 30th April to Monday, the 4th May at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-7-0 and Rs. 98-8-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months bills sold from 22nd to 27th April amounted to Rs. 104,50,000, Rs. 111,50,-000 and Rs. 190,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months' bills to the amount of Rs 2-1|2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 5th May, 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 8th May, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 22nd instant shows an increase of Rs. 57.81 lacs in notes in circulation to Rs. 159.27 crores. Silver coins have risen by Rs. 30.83 lacs to Rs. 118.02 crores and silver bullion by only Rs. 1 lac to Rs. 6.94 crores. Gold bullion is further augmented by Rs. 25.98 lacs to Rs. 27.10 crores, the total influx since March last being Rs. 335 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.41 as against 95.46 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was very dull with business of a hand-to-mouth nature. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-13|16d. with buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. and business was negligible paused at the middle rate. Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign interests largely accounted for the small business transacted. Export and import trade continue slack. The following quotations obtained in the forward market. Upto 15th May 1 5-13|16; 16th to 31st May 1 5-25|32; 1st to 15th June 1 5-3|4; 16th June to end of July 1 5-23|32 and August October 1 5-11|16.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week to dol. 4 86-7|16. French francs depreciated to 124.45. The Belga was almost unchanged at 34.95 and the Italian lira at 92.89.

There were no remittances to the Home Treasury from 1st to 25th April, 1931.

GOLD.

There is nothing of interest to report in the Gold Market and prices are unchanged with ready quoted at Rs. 21-3-9 per tola. Tenders to Government have become practically a daily feature and during the week ending 22nd April Rs. 25.98 lacs worth of metal was acquired by the Mint, putting up the total influx to Rs. 335 lacs, i.e., over 15 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is no more than 3 to 4,000 tolas and stocks amount to about 1-1|2 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 10-1|4d. to 84s. 9-3|4d. Sovereign rates improved to Rs. 13-8-6, both for ready and delivery 29th May. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready and 4th May settlement and Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4 for 1st June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £4,700 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,200. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,46,897 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

SILVER.

Silver prices were rather sticky during the week under review with daily fluctuations confined within a narrow range of about 4 annas per 100 tolas. Ready moved three annas of either side of Rs. 43-12, but the tone was slightly easier towards the close, the rate slipping to Rs. 43|7 per 100 tolas. It is reported that the "bulls" are gradually carrying over their commitments from May to June settlement at a premium of about 3 annas per 100 tolas and in view of this fact and the easier tone in the Shanghai Market at the close, local prices may tend to be lower. The Shanghai tael opened at 1s. 3-7|16d. but declined to 1s. 3-3|16d. at the end. In London, except on Tuesday when prices were steadier at 13-3|8d. and 13-1|4d. per ounce standard for ready and forward respectively, the rate of 13-1|4d. and 13-3|16d. was maintained. Today however, the rates declined 1|16d. in each case. The offtake in our market averages 135 bars a day and stocks amount to 6,400 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 43-13 and Rs. 43-6 for ready, Rs. 44 and Rs 43-6 for 6th May settlement and Rs. 43-12 and Rs. 43-4 for 6th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £66,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,800. The total imports during the week amounted to 114 bars and Rs. 15,403 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £17,500.

SHARES.

The Share Market lacked animation with prices somewhat lower than last week. Business was mainly confined to carry-over owing to the approach of the May settlement. Cotton mill shares declined owing to weak raw cotton prices and following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 693-12, 696-4, 691-4 and 692-8; Century Rs. 246-4 and 240; Central India Rs. 371-4, 372-8, 368-12 and 370; Crescent Rs. 75-10, 76-4, 73-12, and 74-6; Fazulbhoy Rs. 395, 398-12, 391-4 and 392-8; Indian Bleaching Rs 142-8, 141-4 and 146-4; Indore Malwa Rs. 366|4, 363-12 and 365; New Great 161-14, 162-8, and 158-12; Pearls Rs. 245, 247-8, 242-8 and 243-12; Simplex Rs. 67-8, and 63-12 and Swadeshi Rs. 285, 270xd and 271-4 xd.

The miscellaneous section was dull in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys closed at Rs. 23-10 and Defds. at Rs. 283-12. Tata Hydros further receded to Rs. 106-4xd and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 592-8. Alcock shares improved from Rs. 165 to Rs. 173-2. Bombay Burmahs are quoted at Rs. 437-8 and Bom. Trams at Rs. 115|5xd. Bombay Steams declined from Rs. 189|5 to Rs. 188-2. Bundi Cements also dropped from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14-8 and Indian Cements from Rs. 191|4 to Rs. 186-4. Katni Ordys remained quiet at Rs. 170 with Defds. unaltered at Rs. 710. Among Railway Shares, Ahmd. Prantij improved from Rs. 795 to Rs. 801-4, while Tapti Valleys declined from Rs. 640 to Rs. 637-8.

Imperial Bank shares showed no changes in prices and closed at Rs. 1,067-8 with Contributories at Rs. 266|4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 82 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14-10.

FUTURE OF COTTON VALUES.

—:o:—

Record Of April.

April	N. Y. July	Broach J-A
1	10.81	206/8
2	10.75	202/12
6	10.72	—
7	10.55	205
8	10.38	200
9	10.46	199/4
10	10.43	199/8
11	10.55	198/12
13	10.68	202
14	10.52	204
15	10.38	201/12
16	10.39	200/12
17	10.43	199
18	10.55	201/12
20	10.59	201/4
21	10.45	199/4
22	10.32	195/8
23	10.31	195/12
24	10.42	194/4
25	10.35	192/12
27	10.20	189/8
28	10.19	188/12
29	10.07	—
30	9.97	183/12

During the month prices on New York Cotton Exchange declined 84 points per lb. while in Bombay registered a decline of Rs. 2|12 per candy.

On an average daily decline in New York was 3 1/2 points per working day against Re. 1 per candy in Bombay.

The monthly average rate of New York July option works at 10.43 cents while Broach J-A is R. 198/14.

The highest price for New York July was 13.82 on the 8th July 1930 while new low levels are still reached.

In Bombay Broach J-A touched the highest rate Rs. 231/8 on the 25th February 1931.

The main trend of cotton prices still continues downward and selling is still greater than buying. Of course there may be occasional rallies but in the absence of fresh buying or improvement in trade or adverse crop factor, there seems no reason to look for material rise.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. have proved that generally low prices of cotton are reached during the first half of May. At present prices are declining from the 4th March and if trade cycles have any truth, the above theory is likely to yield good result to buyers of cotton in the long run.

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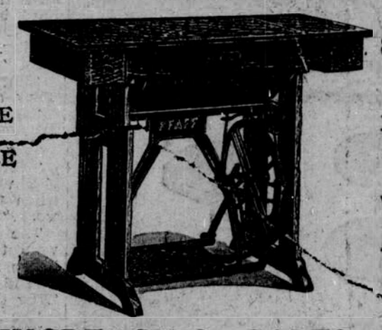
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relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

Alleged Police Refusal To Help Victims Of Arson.

GHASTLY STORY OF LOOT FIRE AND MURDER.

More Revelations Before Cawnpore Enquiry.

CAWNPORE, May 1.

Hakim Aladhusain an elderly gentleman residing at Talak Mahal one of the worst affected areas submitted a written statement in Urdu to-day before the Cawnpore Enquiry Commission. Witness said the police were posted at Baconganj since the night of March 25 and that police constables kept standing on while looting and rioting was going on ad vistanced ghee shop near Rambalaks was being looted while police kept standing.

Pandit Dave: "Didn't you complain about police behaviour to Nadvirali, Sub-Inspector?"

Witness: "I didn't complain but others did."

"Did you see the Commissioner going round?"

"No: I only heard he was about on the 27th March."

"You have made a statement that on 25th and 26th March police were afraid of rioters."

"Because police didn't say anything while rioting was going on and naturally rioters became very bold."

"You say Sub-Inspectors Nadirali and Gulam Abbas worked very hard but at the same time you say there was no check to the rioting. What were they doing then?"

"They were doing rescue work They couldn't check the rioters."

"Any shops burnt or looted on Baconganj Road?"

"Yes."

"Were there any police constables with these Sub-Inspectors when they were doing rescue work?"

The distance where sufferers were taken was very small and hence no constables went along.

"Did you ask any policeman 'Why don't you stop this riot?"

"No".

EXCHANGE OF BRICKBATS.

Mohammed Qasim, shopkeeper of Meston Road also submitted an Urdu statement in which he said on March 24 the shop of Amiruddin of the Noble Leather Factory was asked by the crowd to close. On refusal the crowd abused and pelted stones which hit some people. There was an exchange of brickbats and this aggravated the trouble. Witness was an eyewitness to this.

"When these people came to you they didn't force you to close shop and didn't use abusive language?"

"No, they didn't use abusive language but the language was very hard. They didn't ask me to close shop. They asked Noorelahi and he closed his shop.

"Were they Congress volunteers?"

I cannot say that but they were wearing Khaddar dhoti, kurta and Gandhi cap".

"You must be acquainted with Amiruddin. Is he short-tempered?"

"I didn't find any such thing."

"Did you see the attack being made on Chawk Mosque?"

"Yes I was an eye-witness. The police saw all this but didn't do anything."

"Were you on the spot?"

"The place could be seen from where I was standing."

Witness complained about the fire brigade putting out the fire at the Hindu Temple before the fire at the mosque was put out. Witness maintained that shouting was going on all night on the 24th March. He complained that Hindus were being helped while Mahomedans were left out. He invited the attention of the Kotwal, Mr. Barron etc. but no one would listen to him. Witness also complained Mahomedans suffered badly on the 24th and 25th March in the Kotwali area which is under a Hindu in charge.

Munshi Mohammad Rafique, shopkeeper, Meston Road submitted an Urdu statement dealing with the predisposing immediate causes of the riots. Witness described how on the 24th March morning, Congress volunteers were getting shops closed and some even by force.

"How did you know they were Congress volunteers?"

"Because they were all dressed in Khaddar".

"Have you seen all this that you mention or are you simply mentioning what you heard?"

The account given is of what I saw and also of what I heard."

Witness described how he had to go that morning to the Station via Mall Road and how he was asked on the way to get down from convevance.

Why didn't you go to station via Halsey Road?

Because I heard there was something wrong at Badshahi Naka.

Witness stated when he went he left his son at the shop and it was open about 11. On return he went home first and found small children there but not elder who works in shop so witness nise themselves. They were came on Meston Road and learnt about disturbance and saw Muslim shop at Chauk Bajaja being looted.

Did you see this shop being looted?"

I went to Cross Road and saw shop being looted and contents being burnt."

"Did you also see the aluminium shop being looted?"

"Yes it was broken open and looted."

Did you see any police?

"No".

"What time was it that the Collector was there? (Sherababus Park).

About 3 a.m.

As long as you were on Meston Road was there any police?

Yes I saw Kotwal station officer, Kotwali Sardar Santsing and there were about 25 constables.

Did you see police making any charges.

No I did not.

Did you tell the Collector that Chowk Mosque was on fire?

I told him Muslim shops were looted and there was apprehension of the Mosque being burnt.

You say police was present on Meston Road. Could they see mosque being burnt?

Yes he heard hosiery merchant asking station officer, Kotwali to help him but no help was given.

Babu Anand Swarup, Deputy Collector, was the first witness after lunch. Witness in his oral evidence stated he was in the Court, when Collector called him about 4 p.m. After his return from the City witness had already heard about the riot.

Question:—What did the Collector say to you?

Answer:—He asked me to go to Meston Road and help the Kotwal. At that time I had two advocates in my Court and two constables whom I took along.

PEOPLE ARRESTED.

We all walked together as no other conveyance was available. We reached the Meston Road, the temple was burning.

Question:—What was burning? Answer:—It was in flames and the woodwork was burning. There were some Mahomedans near the temple and Hindus in the adjoining bye-lanes. There was no police except the two constables. I took from my Court I went near the temple and I caught two men who were throwing bricks. These two Mahomedans were handed over to the police and sent to the Chauki. Brickbatting was stopped and both Hindus and Mahomedans ran away. There was no police near the temple, but further on there was police.

Question:—Do you think they ran away because you made arrests?

Answer:—I think so.

Question:—Did not fritnds try to rescue them?

Answer:—No.

Question:—Did you see any signs of looting?

Answer:—No, nor I saw any looting when I was about.

HIS WORK.

Witness replied he was just to sit and give order, if necessity arose to fire.

Question:—What happened to those two persons you had arrested near temple?

Answer:—They were let off the same evening by the Kotwal.

Question:—Didnot you protest?

Answer:—No.

Question:—Why did not you?

Answer:—Thought possibly this was the policy.

Question:—There were occasions when arrests could have been made.

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—Why did not you make arrests?

Answer:—My idea was order was issued, but was not being enforced and as an instance said there was a big crowd on Meston Road and Pundit Rameshwar Dayal suggested arrests should be made but no arrests were made.

Question: Did you bring this to the notice of the District Magistrate, or Mr. Barron, that section 144 was not being enforced?

Answer:—No.

LAWYER'S EVIDENCE.

Babu Shiambiharilal, Advocate and President, Lawyers' Association dealt at length with the predisposing and immediate causes of the riots and also described how his own house was looted and no help was rendered by the police, although they kept on passage underneath his house.

TANZIM MOVEMENT.

Statement of Chaudhri Maheshwari Prasad, Mukhtar, Municipal Commissioner and member of Unity Board, Cawnpore stated: During summer of 1930 when the Congress movement was at zenith the Mahomedans began to organise giving out that the Congress is Hindu organisation and its movement purely Hindu movement.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops and toddy and liquor shops was resented by them. Some of the Mahomedan riff raffs forcibly treading over the Congress pickets entered toddy and liquor shops. In the month of June 1930 or July 1930.

Tanzeem Organisation was started. It had political significance. In order to carry on the work effectively, Mohalla, volunteer corps was organised under Mohalla Committee. The function of the committee was to enlist volunteers and to train them.

AMUSED SPECTATORS.

Volunteers had their special uniform. They used to patrol daily in Moholla and used to ask Muslims to attend mosque and say prayers daily. On 24th March I was going home from the Court. I also saw a Mahomedan constable of Colonelganj Police with a crowd which was attacking passersby. S. O. of Colonelganj Police Station also came there that evening, and talked to this crowd of about 40 to 50 Mussalmans who had lathis, spears and swords. They cried "Allah O Akbar" etc. in his presence. The S. O. neither took the lathis nor asked them to disperse. They were rather allowed to go on, and they continued doing mischief, the whole night. On the morning of March 25 I somehow managed to go to my residence, which is near Gocolas Mills, Dalelpurwa. On the road several shops and houses of Hindus were burnt. Near my house on the forenoon of 25th March near the police out-post, Mannapurwa is only 50 paces from this place of occurrence of riots with arson, loot, murder and assaults. It went on for four days.

CAN'T DO ANYTHING.

During these days of riots I 'phoned twice to the District Magistrate informing him about all the happenings and requesting him for police arrangement. He directed me to tell and request the City Magistrate, who could be found at Hafiz Md. Saddiq's place this gentleman is communal leader of Cawnpore. I 'phoned thrice at Hafiz Md. Siddiq's place where every time my name was demanded and I was told all the times that there was no Magistrate. I 'phoned to the Kotwali police and Anwarganj Police, from where I was informed that there were no Police. I also 'phoned Colonelganj Police Station and S. O. told me that he could do nothing. I personally saw S. O. Anwarganj, who expressed his inability to do anything. I also met Mr. Islam Nabi, Personal Assistant to District Magistrate, who did not hear me and refused to give any help.

REFUSED TO HELP.

On 25th March and 26th March some policemen passed by my house and upon my asking them to arrest persons who were setting houses on fire and were looting and assaulting, they refused to do so and said they had no instructions to arrest. Police arrangements were very much lacking and wanting during and after the riots result is most people of this place have left the city several Mohollas have been evacuated by Hindus and Mahomedans as they have no confidence in local authorities.

A LETTER FROM VENGURLA

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

VENGURLA, April 29.

On 20th inst. the Kshatriya Maratha Samaj and the Tarun Maharashtra Mandal performed Shri Siv Jayanty Utsav in their respective places. On both the occasions Sjt. Watawalker, the Secretary of the local Congress Committee delivered lectures in which he explained the right way in which they can properly pay off the debt they owe to the great patriot Shivaji.

PICKETING.

The local Congress Committee has begun picketing on the only liquor shop in the Taluq at Ubhadanda from the 21st inst. The work is going on with full vigour and enthusiasm.

House to house propaganda is also being carried on. But the owner of the liquor-shop carries wine bottles to his house and sells them there to avoid the picketing. Again he or his relations sleep in the shop at night thus making the wine available at any time during the night. Will the higher authorities pay proper attention to these things?

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

Sjt. Shankerrao Dev on his tour in the Ratnagiri District arrived here on 24th inst. On the same day he delivered a public lecture in the Temple of Rameshwar before a large audience which he kept completely spell bound throughout the whole time. In the course of his impressive lecture the lecturer described the greatness of the Indian National Congress and exhorted the audience to carry on the work of foreign cloth boycott and the total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs by which, he said, they would strengthen the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and would thus achieve their object—the freedom of their beloved Motherland.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY.

According to the resolution of the All-India Hindustan Sewa-dal the National Flag Day was duly observed here. The salutation ceremony was performed at 8 a.m. At about 5 p.m. a procession was taken out, after which there was a public meeting at which the message of 'Zenda' was delivered.

ENROLMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The local Congress Committee has enrolled about 900 members during the last 4 months more work is in progress.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

KHAR TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary, Tenants' Association writes:—

The Managing Committee Members of the above Association visited the following places for propaganda for reduction of rents in Suburbs.

Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri.

Branch Associations were formed in the above places and tenant members were enlisted. All tenants of suburbs are requested to co-operate and enroll in larger numbers.

MANDVI SHUDHHA SWADESHI STORES

—:o:—

To Be Opened To-day

A Swadeshi store will be opened under the auspices of the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal at Mandvi, Vadgadi, Samuel Street in Mulji Ranchhordas' building. Khaddi certified by A. I. S. A. as well as all household Swadeshi things will be kept there. Bar soaps, toilet soaps, tooth powder, paste, combs, stationery, snow, sugar, vermilion, kajal, buttons, sewing thread, boot polish, metal polish, all varieties of oil, pomade, nadas, honey, wool and silk haukies hand-spun silk mashru and gaj and borders, etc. The stores will be solely under the management of ladies, Mrs. Hansa Mehta will declare the stores open to-day at 5 p.m. All are cordially invited to come.

MERCHANTS ROUGH HANDLE PICKETS

VILEPARLE, May 1.

The Publicity Officer, Vile Parle Chavni writes:—

Some merchants of Andheri have now begun to beat the volunteers. We bring to the notice of the public the following incidents (1) A volunteer Pranalal was picketing the general stores. He was persuading customers against buying the cloth that was not pure Swadeshi. The customer yielded to his persuasion. But the merchant became angry and pouncing upon the picketer, pushed him out of the shop with slaps and blows. (2) A Vanar volunteer named Rabhuta Munshi was similarly handled by a merchant. (3) Another vanar volunteer named miss Rabhuta Munshi was similarly dealt with by the same merchant. She asked the merchant to allow her to inspect pieces of cloth suspected to be foreign. She was pushed out of the shop.

BANSDA PRINCESS' MARRIAGE

BANSDA, May 3.

After a number of years a daughter of the Bansda house was married to the ruling prince of Pal-tana. The marriage of Maharaj Kumari Sahiba took place to-day.

The betrothal had taken place only in March this year and it ended happily to-day by the union of both the Bansda and the Ajaigarh Houses. The bridegroom's party consisted of several ruling princes, the chief of whom were their Highnesses Maharaja Sahib of Ajaigarh, Tehri and Charkhari. Among the bride's party there were many distinguished guests such as their Highnesses of Morvi, Baria Sachin, Mansa, Surgana and Khirasra, Maharaj Kumar of Vala and the Political Agent, Surat.

A number of guests had arrived from various parts including state deputations from Baroda, Dharampur, Cambay, Cutch, Bhavnagar, Navanagar, Palitana, and other places. The whole town was gaily decorated with arches buntings and festoons.

The bridegrooms party leaves with the bride on the 4th by a special train from Bilimora.

BE PREPARED FOR COMING STRUGGLE

—:o:—

Congressmen Meet At Bhuleshwar.

A very pleasant gathering of the workers of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee took place on Sunday at Keshav Baug, Princess Street.

After refreshment there was an informal meeting. Mr. Manibhai Desai, thanking the guests declared that our responsibility increased with every such function, and hoped that in the future struggle all of them would be able to play a still more important part.

Shriyut N. B. Deshpande said that Truce has a period of preparation we must now strengthen our ranks for the coming struggle.

Sjt. Umashanker Dixit treated life as a great sport and said whether there was peace or war we should like true sportsman.

[illegible]m Pathak pleaded [illegible] the spirit engen- [illegible] battle.

[illegible]hriyut Manilal [illegible]ete also spoke. [illegible] Paruleker [illegible]nt a part [illegible]huleshwar [illegible]played in

Young Men Burning With Patriotism & Desire To See Motherland Free

—:o:—

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP OPENED AT BORIVLI

OVER 50 CADETS UNDER CANVAS.

The opening ceremony of the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal took place on Sunday at Borivli.

The President, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were taken in procession to the camp by a patch of Bombay Sevika Dal, Seva Dal, the prospective officer cadets and the local Congress workers and the public.

Prominent among those who attended the function were Messrs. Nagindas Master, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, V. V. Jerajini, B. G. Kher, G. D. Bhatt, Vandrekar, Yusuf Meherally and Mrs. Durgabai Joshi of Berars, the latter two being the members of the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti, the President of the Hindustani Seva Dal sent a telegraphic message emphasising importance of Officerss Training Camp being auspicious in the way of establishing Future Congress National Militia and wishing every success.

CADETS INSPECTED.

The President Mr. Brelvi and the distinguished visitors inspected the officer cadets standing in line.

Immediately the Flag Salutation was over, Dr. Hardikar in the course of his speech described the scope and course of training to be given to the men. He said: "It was in the year 1923 that Hindustani Seva Dal was organised and was also recognised by the Cocoanada Congress. Since then the Seva Dal has been trying to train, discipline, and organise the youths of the country. At the beginning, we began with Volunteers Training Camps.

During the last "War", the Seva Dal organisers, officers, and workers felt that there was not proper organisation and discipline amongst the workers themselves in the country. Therefore, at the Karachi session of the Seva Dal Conference, we resolved to organise an Officers' Training Corps, and accordingly the All-India Volunteer Board of the Dal decided to start immediately a camp for training efficient officers to run Dal and Congress organisations. It desires to give officers to the Congress Committees in the country as well as to various volunteer organisations which are now working for the Congress.

5,000 MEN TRAINED SO FAR.

We have given at the beginning elementary training to not less than 5,000 young men in the country so far, while Organisers' Training has been imparted to not less than 500 young men who have been organising Seva Dal branches and working for the Congress throughout the length and breadth of the country. Now we feel that those who have received the elementary training and the organisers training should come under one head and receive higher training so that they may efficiently and effectively carry out the orders of the Congress. With that view, the All-India Board of the Seva Dal has organised this particular camp.

A GOOD RESPONSE.

After the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress, as per orders of the All-India Volunteer Board, we requested the Provincial Congress Committees to send at least two candidates to be trained in this Officers' Training Camp and to co-operate with the Seva Dal in its undertaking. Accordingly 17 Provincial Congress Committees have so far co-operated with the Seva Dal. Only four out of 21 Congress provinces have not responded to our call. The following is a table showing as to how many from each province have come and how many are yet to arrive:

Andhra 5 and 2 to come, Karnatak 5, Gujarat 3, Maharashtra 5, Behar 1, Bombay 13, 2 to come, Nizam States 1, C. P. Marathi 2, Tamil Nadu 4, Berar 3, Kerala 3, 2 to come, Sind 1, 3 to come, Punjab 1, Bengal 1 to come, Rajputana and C. I. 1 to come, C. P. Hindi 1 to come, Utkal 1 to come, Assam 2 to come. Total 47, 15 prospective.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

In this Camp of Officers, the course that we have outlined will be divided into three groups, viz., practical theoretical and physical. In so far as physical culture course is concerned, it gives me pleasure to say that the Hanuman Vyayam Shala of Amraoti through the kind courtesy of Dr. Patwardhan is co-operating with us. They have already sent three of their best men as instructors for the Camp. In physical culture we are having Infantry drill Lathi, Bhala, Jambia, Asanas and Archery etc. In practical we have National Flag Salutations, National Songs, Bugle and Whistle signalling, First Aid, Sanitation and Hygene, Debating Class, Newspaper reading, Sentry duty, Games and Notes writing etc. In theoretical we have selected a number of interesting subjects, but it will depend upon the time that we will have at our disposal. A number of permanent workers of both the Congress and the Seva Dal have promised to co-operate with the Seva Dal in this course. These include Messrs. P. R. Lele, N. R. Phatak of "The Navakal", Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kishorilal G. Mashruwalla, Purushottamdas Tricumdas, Amritlal V. Thakkar, S. A. Brelvi, Y. J. Meherally and B. G. Kher. The main subjects are:—History of the Indian Freedom Movement, History of the Hindustani Seva Dal, The Satyagraha Movement, The National Flag, Organisation and discipline, Principal Political Revolutions in the World, Boycott of Foreign goods, Village Organisation, First Aid, Ambulance and Sanitation, Economic Condition of the People, The Physical and political Geography of India, Hindi Language, Congress Constitution, Congress Resolution on Fundamental Rights and The Social Fabrics of India.

A WORD TO CADETS.

Now a word to the Campers:—It is a matter of pride to me to be able to greet you here. Who are you and what are you to be? You are enthusiastic young men burning with patriotism and the desire to make India—your Motherland—free to take what place she should choose to take in the international structure of the future. You are to be officers of the Hindustani Seva Dal whose enthusiasm is drilled and disciplined and whose desire for freedom is equipped with the ways and means to attain it. You have come here of your own accord to lead a rough camp life and ought to know what it means. You ought to know what you have undertaken in your enthusiasm. You aspire to achieve a very big object, and your preparation has to be arduous in proportion. The six weeks or so of camp life will give you some idea of the hard task that will be yours if you mean to be true to your vow of liberating your mother country. Enthusiasm is a sort of raw material without which nothing can be turned out. But you know by now every raw material has to go through several processes, some of which are far from pleasant before it is converted into useful articles. You have to go through a rigorous course of discipline before your enthusiasm will be converted into a power which will frighten and shake the forces enthralling your motherland.

The first victory over the fit of weakness will be hard to win but the subsequent ones will be progressively easier. Victory will lead to victory and you will have won internal Swaraj as Mahatma Gandhi puts it. Having won internal Swaraj, you will be fit officers to lead your countrymen in the fight for Purna Swaraj. Do not forget mere enthusiasm is food for powder. Reinforced by organisation and discipline it becomes an invincible force. At the end of six weeks I hope to see each one of you full of that invincible force.

He thanked the B.P.C.C. the Suburban District Congress Committee, the Town Congress Committee of Borivli for the help they gave in starting the camp. Special thanks were given to Mr. Tulsidas Girdhar Dalal who was kind enough to grant the use of his building for the camp.

He then made an appeal for funds. He estimated the cost of the camp to come to nearly Rs. 2,200 and appealed to the public to contribute towards the same.

The cadets then took the pledge.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brelvi in the course of his speech said that the opening of the camp was the initiation of a great project which would have far-reaching effects on their national activities. During its seven years' existence the Hindustani Seva Dal had rendered invaluable service to the country and the service it had rendered during the Satyagraha campaign of last year was unforgettable. In several parts of the country the movement would not have attained the proportions it did but for the co-operation of the Seva Dal. If Bombay had taken the splendid lead that it did throughout the campaign, the achievement was in no small measure due to the Seva Dal. When seven years ago Dr. Hardikar laid the foundation of the Seva Dal, Mr. Brelvi was sure Dr. Hardikar himself hardly anticipated that very soon the Dal would be called upon to shoulder such a heavy responsibility and would acquit itself so gloriously in discharging it. They could not adequately express their gratitude to Dr. Hardikar, the Seva Dal and its volunteers for all that they had done in the service of the country. But much as they had done, much more still remained to be done.

LESSON OF LAST YEAR'S STRUGGLE.

The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement had established Truce. This Truce had to be followed by Peace and Peace would come only when the National Demand formulated by the Karachi Congress was satisfied. If they did not get this satisfaction by negotiation in London, they would again have to fight for it in their own country. They had, therefore, to be fully prepared for this fight. In preparing for it they could not afford to ignore the lesson of their last campaign. The outstanding lesson of the campaign was that they must organise themselves. The country last year responded nobly to the call of the Congress. But the response was due more to patriotism, enthusiasm and providence than to organisation. Patriotism and enthusiasm could do much but they were not enough to guarantee success. But patriotism and enthusiasm, linked with organisation, would be irresistible.

A CAMPAIGN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Last year's campaign was essentially a campaign of volunteers. Many of these volunteers has joined the movement without any equipment except the desire to sacrifice themselves in the cause of the country. They had acquitted themselves well. But they would have done better if they had been trained before joining the movement. The Hindustani Seva Dal deserved to be congratulated on the promptness with which it had decided to profit by the lesson of last year's campaign and to attempt to satisfy the most urgent need of the country, namely, the organisation of a National force of trained and disciplined volunteers who while carrying on the present programme of the Congress, would when the next call came, be fully equipped to respond to it in such a manner as to lead the country to success.

Those who had joined the camp would be the chief instruments of the Dal in making the project successful. They had, by joining the camp, assumed a great responsibility and he trusted they would prove themselves worthy of it.

THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK.

The most important work that the Congress had to do for the time being was to make the boycott of foreign cloth complete. To this work the volunteers would have to devote most of their time and energy. They must explain to the people, among whom they would work, that that boycott was not merely a political weapon, but it was also one of the most effective means by which the Congress expected to remove the poverty of the people.

WHAT CONGRESS IS FIGHTING FOR.

And this led him, Mr. Brelvi said, to the true aim of the Congress. The Congress was fighting for freedom. But the freedom was not to be merely a substitution of a few foreign masters by a few indigenous ones. The Congress did not want that instead of a handful of Britishers the country should be governed by a few Indian capitalists, zamindars, and lawyers. It was fighting for, and would be satisfied only with, Swaraj for the poor.

POOREST PEOPLE.

The outstanding fact about their country was that while it was one of the richest countries in the world, its people were the poorest in the world. They wanted a Swaraj that would give power to the thirty-three crores of their brethren and sisters to manage and develop their country's resources in such a way as to remove the grinding poverty of the millions—not a Swaraj which would enable only a few to enrich themselves at the cost of the starving millions. The greatest and most important work, therefore, which the Seva Dal volunteers would have to do would be to carry on a vigorous propaganda in every nook and corner of the country explaining to the people the meaning of the resolution, defining Swaraj, passed by the Karachi Congress, and helping to organise themselves in such an efficient manner that they would be able not only to win such a Swaraj but also to keep it. The volunteers would be able to organise themselves in that way only if they lived amidst the people, shared their joys and sorrows, understood their difficulties and grievances and helped them to get them removed.

Mrs. Naidu then addressed the gathering and exhorted the cadets to exert themselves to see that harmonious relations were maintained among all communities. That was not the least of their duties. She asked them always to remain true to the pledge they had taken.

BANGALORE AMATEURS' OFFER

—:o:—

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BOMBAY.

Says Srimati Naidu

The Bangalore Amateurs, led by Syt. T. Raghavachari the celebrated player from the South, opened their season in Bombay on Friday night with the "Prem-Kabir". A select and very appreciative audience watched the premiere with evident interest and close attention. The theme of the play, depicting the simple life and lofty mission of Kabir the poet, weaver and servant of the oppressed, naturally, appealed the spectators. The players were consciously and, not without effect, aiming at higher standards. Few of them were observed to be static. Syt. T. Raghavachari was thus enabled to relieve rightly, the unfolding of Ramdas' personality under the influence and teaching of the poet-saint Kabir.

Syt. K. S. Vasudeo Rao who acted as Kabir interpreted the character with well-directed force and emphasis. Srimatis Bhamabhi and Vardabai, as "Jani" and "Kamala", were faithful to the part they played. Srimati Vardabai's dignified carriage was particularly noticeable. The comic characters were not overdone. They were aptly employed.

Syt. Raghavachari's translation of Ramdas, the pupil of Kabir, was slow, perhaps, in its development. It was steady as well. And the last scene was an eloquent climax.

IMPORTANCE OF ART.

Srimati Naidu who presided on the occasion appreciated the missionary efforts of the Bangalore Amateurs who under the help and guidance of Syt. Raghavachari were endeavouring to resuscitate the stage. She congratulated the enlightened women who helped the party and observed their art was not less a national service than the services of those for example who went to jail. She concluded by the remark that Bombay lost a great opportunity, if lost the chance to witness the play and the players from Bengal. She is right. And it should be hoped that those interested in the national reconstruction of world not miss the opportunity. The Bangalore Amateurs will now stage every night at the Ripon "Ramdas", "Prahlad," and "Othello".

DEMAND FOR RAJAH'S RELEASE.

MEETINGS IN SUBURBS.

BANDRA, April 27.

A public meeting of the citizens of Khar was held on Saturday last at Laxmi Pavilion, Khar to demand Mr. H. D. Rajah's release. Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas Bar-at-Law presided.

The Chairman said that the truce is after all a truce and it must not be construed that the fight for freedom has come to an end. He appealed to the youths to join the Seva Dal.

He briefly stated the failure of the Government in carrying out the truce terms. In conclusion he assured the audience, that Mr. Nariman will do his utmost to secure the release of Mr. H. D. Raja.

Mr. S. N. Natu cleared some misunderstanding created in the minds of the chairman regarding the formation of the Committee of action for Mr. Rajah's release and assured him that the Committee will work in co-operation with the Congress. He then appealed for funds for carrying on propaganda in favour of Mr. Rajah's release.

Mr. N. A. Iyer, and others also supported the demand for Mr. Rajah's immediate release.

At a public meeting held in Parel on Sunday last Dr. R. M. Bhoir of Andheri presiding. Speeches were made demanding immediate release of Mr. H. D. Rajah.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Gavan was adopted.

"This meeting deplores the attitude of the Bombay Government in not releasing Mr. H. D. Rajah inspite of the peace terms and demands his immediate release."

BOMBAY WORKERS AT KALYAN

—:o:—

Rally Round Congress Flag

KALYAN, April 30.

Sjts. Abdur Rehman Mitha, Abidali Jafferbhoy, and Dr. M. H. Gour, three prominent Muslim workers of Bombay, addressed a mixed audience of Hindus and Musalmans at Kalyan on the 30th.

Mr. Mitha was voted to the chair. He exhorted his Muslim brethren to rally round the Congress flag and explained the common benefits of Swaraj to the Hindus and the Musalmans alike.

Dr. Gour quoted instances from the Mughal history proving that English rulers made no distinction between a Hindu and a Musalman when their interest were at a stake.

In a stirring appeal, Sjt. Abidali called upon the Kalyan people to raise a strong body of national workers and achieve even more splendid success than hitherto had been the lot of Kalyan.

The speakers promised to come down to Kalyan again and work personally among the local Musalmans.

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS

—:o:—

Was Water Pressure Low ?

IN THE WAKE OF THE BIG BLAZE

The heavy damage to property caused by the disastrous fire that broke out near J. J. Hospital on last Friday has now been estimated between Rs. 3 and 4 lakhs.

The six dealwood depots which were reduced to ashes had a stock worth Rs. 30,000 and it appears that it was not covered by insurance.

THE REAL SUFFERERS.

Out of the nine buildings affected by fire the majority were insured but the real sufferers are not so much the proprietors of the buildings as the poor and middle class tenants whose plight is miserable.

OVER 150 FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

Over 150 families most of whom are poor and middle class Bohras have been rendered homeless. Efforts are being made by the Mullaji Saheb and the leaders of the community to compensate the sufferers. Temporarily the homeless have been housed at different places and arrangements for food supply are also being made.

In one of the buildings which belonged to Mr. Harun Tar Mohamed Noorani all the tenants were up-country Muslims. As the building was close to the godown in which fire started all the upper stories of the building have been badly damaged and the belongings of the tenants were completely burnt. The lot of the tenants in this building has been very miserable and it appears that nothing has so far been made for their relief.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the inhabitants of the locality about the arrangements made to put out the blaze It is alleged that water pressure was very low and for nearly half an hour after their arrival the Fire Engines could not render effective service. It is said that a high water pressure would have prevented the fire from spreading so soon and consequently much of the damage to the adjoining buildings and sufferings of the illfated tenants would have been averted. It is suggested that the Municipal Corporation should take steps to investigate into the matter.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT ON RAILWAYS

—:o:—

Only Way To Prevent Victimization And Retrenchment

E. I. R. UNION'S APPEAL TO A. I. RAILWAY FEDERATION

The Organising Secretary of the E.I.R. Employees' Union, Lucknow, has sent the following to the Executive Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation:—

Every Railway worker of India is haunted by the fear of retrenchment. In one line after another, workers are being discharged. For years they have produced profit for the capitalists but no relief is given to them when thrown out of work for no fault of theirs. Until now every little effective assistence has been put up against this cold blooded attack upon the workers.

DIRECT ACTION, THE ONLY ANSWER.

Experience has proved that the usual method of protest resolutions, sending deputations, correspondence with the agents, moving the Railway Board, etc., is no avail for the purpose. Direct action on the part of the workers themselves is the only effective weapon for defending their interests. The reluctance to wield this only weapon in the possession of the workers makes them helpless victims of capitalism. Has the heroic action of the G. I. P. Railway workers been backed up by a general strike of all the Railway workers of the country, the discharged persons would have been surely reinstated. Relying upon the efficacy of negotiation with the employers the strike was called off. The employers have calmly gone back on their promise, and the discharged workers are left to their bitter fate. Not learning from this experience, similar mistake is again committed the other day, in connection of the men discharged by the B.B. and C. I. Railway at Ajmere.

AJMERE BETRAYAL.

The workers readily stood by their victimised comrades. All the workers of Ajmere were prepared to join the strike. Instead of developing the direct action of the workers—calling out all the men at Ajmere, then declaring a strike all over the line and finally, if necessary, appealing for a general strike of railway workers throughout the country—the Ajmere workers were advised to resume work leaving the Union Headquarters move the Railway authorities. These will surely remain unmoved, as long as the mighty pressure of mass action is not brought to bear upon their haughty demeanour. There is no reason to believe that the same methods will be more effective in the case of the B.B. and C. I. Railway men than they have been in connection with G. I. P. Railway workers.

With these considerations our union proposes that the Executive of All-India Railwaymen's Federation adopt the following resolution on the question of retrenchment standing on the agenda of its coming meeting in Bombay. We further desire to add that only passing a resolution will not do. Having passed the resolution the Federation should instruct the affiliated Unions to carry on active agitation and propagandra in favour of the direct action of the workers to resist retrenchment.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Executive of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation is of the opinion that direct action on the part of the workers themselves is the only effective weapon to resist the capitalist policy of retrenchment. If the railways are not making sufficient profit at present, the workers should not suffer for the reason. In the past railways have made huge profits, part of which should be disgorged now to tide over the bad time. Should the railway authorities persist in their cold-blooded policy of retrenchment, the attack must be resisted by declaring sympathetic strike first on the entire line, then on all the Indian railways, in defence of the men attacked.

The Executive of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation demands immediate reinstatement of the workers discharged on the various lines. It further demands that the discharged workers should be paid three months' full wages on their discharge, and relief for further period of unemployment at the rate of 50 per cent. of their wages.

To enforce these demands, the Executive of the Federation resolves to call, if necessary, a general strike of all the Railway workers of the country.

YOUTH CONVICTED

—:o:—

For Theft Of Motor Car

A sentence of one year's hard labour was awarded by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday in convicting a Parsi youth named Dinshah Manekji Engineer (21) on charges of theft of a motor car and a motor license.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, mentioned that the accused had three previous convictions. One of the convictions related to the accused impersonating a railway servant.

Mr. Daruwalla defence pleader, pleaded for a lenient sentence on account of the young age of the accused.

Two charges were preferred against the accused, one being theft of a motor car belonging to Mr. C. Spencer of the B. E. S. and T. Co., while the second related to the theft of a motor license and Petrol books belonging to a Parsi gentleman. The accused being found guilty on both counts was sentenced as above.

STOLEN FROM COOPERAGE.

The car in question was stolen by the accused from the Cooperage where it had been kept by its owner in front of his house a complaint was lodged with the police who instituted inquiries. The accused was found going in the car by Sergeant Bird on January 23 but he managed to elude the search of the police. He was however arrested on January 24 and searched when a license and Petrol book belonging to a Parsi gentleman were found with him. The latter, it appears, were stolen by the accused at Apollo Bunder, while the owner had gone out for airing.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1931.

FUTILE THREATS.

—:o:—

Lancashire's rage is natural. It hoped to get some relief at least during the period of the truce. But it finds the foreign cloth boycott in India to be about as severe under the truce as during the last struggle. So the Lancashire interests and other malcontents are coming together and conspiring some effective move against India. They are staging a number of Parliamentary interpellations and debates and interviews with Party leaders, all calculated to hustle the Government into taking some action against the Indian boycott and, if possible, against the Indian tariff duties on imported cloth. They do not seem to have much impressed the Labour leaders. Mr. Benn took up only the negative attitude of not telling the Lancashire interests pointblank that the Indian boycott of foreign cloth was meant to be permanent. But in the House of Lords Lord Snell was bolder and more straightforward and stated that in India "the open preaching of boycott as a political weapon had practically ceased, but efforts were still being made to persuade Indians to cease using foreign cloth, and that was consistent with the Agreement." It appears, however, that the Lancashire deputation that waited upon prominent Conservative and Liberal leaders obtained from them general assurances of sympathy and support. What those leaders propose to do by way of support is not clear but a hint has been given to them by Sir Stephen Demetriade of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who stated that unless Government dealt both with the boycott and import duty, the British textile trade with India would certainly end.

A movement is now said to be afoot in Manchester to secure the passing of a resolution on the floor of the Manchester Royal Exchange against the Indian boycott of Lancashire cotton goods and also against the recent raising of the import duty. The passing of any resolution or making of any speech at the Royal Exchange is said to be very unusual, though there is a precedent, as in May 1917 a resolution was submitted which, by coincidence, protested against Indian duties. Even in 1917 the agitation against the raising of import duties on cotton manufactures from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. proved futile. And the present agitation against the raising of the cotton duties from 11 to 15 per cent. will prove even more futile. And, if once the question is re-opened at all, the 5 per cent. preferential duty against non-British manufactures will be the first to go or be levied on all imports. Any further legislative aid in favour of imports from Britain being practically impossible, Lancashire's interests will, perhaps, hope to bring the Indian boycott under some control. They know that without picketing the boycott cannot be effective but that peaceful picketing is expressly allowed by the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. They, perhaps, hope never-the-less that the clause on picketing can be some how circumvented. It may not be impossible to find out some pretext to penalise even peaceful picketing. But as we have stated before, picketing will go on in any case and if picketers are arrested, the arrests will be, as they have been in the past, a far greater incentive to the boycott than mere picketing as such can be. No power on earth can compel India to buy Lancashire cloth. Speaking of British trade with India in general, at least 50 per cent. of it is already doomed. The rest Britain may to-day safeguard by helping, instead of hindering, an honourable settlement with India.

If, however, the British suffer themselves to be misled by men like Mr. Villiers of the European Association, then there are very bad times for British trade in India, British domination being in any case doomed. He is reported to have stated in an interview with the "Daily Express" that British traders in India had reached the limit of making concessions and that "if anything further is done to discriminate against the British trader, we the businessmen will ally with the Mahomedans and other minorities even to the extent of resorting to physical force." The threat is rather cheap, if not vulgar, and by contrast is a tribute to the civil resisters who have a thousand times juster cause to fight. But it is a gratuitous assumption that any Indian minority would be so traitorous or insane as to conspire with alien businessmen in a violent attack on their own country. Nay, we are confident that many sane European businessmen themselves will dissociate themselves from the violent language used by Mr. Villiers. Mr. Villiers is also reported to have said that if boycott and civil disobedience are revived, the Indian Government should act firmly and the whole rebellion can be crushed in three months. But the boycott of foreign cloth is there already and let Mr. Villiers try stopping it before speaking of bigger things. We had thought that he had known by now that blustering and bullying had ceased to frighten Indians. We note that even a man like Lord Reading is openly supporting the threats of repression held out by officials like Sir G. Montmorency. But we regard idle threats like these as signs of demoralisation. And, if they come anywhere near actuality, Indians will know how to deal with them. It is not very long since they compelled the Government to make overtures for peace by releasing the Congress leaders and taking back all their Ordinances. With their past experience of fetters, and 'lathis' and bullets, they would succeed better next time if they have to resume the struggle.

"REFORMS" FOR N. W. F. P.

—:o:—

The betrayal of the North-Western Frontier Province that began at the Round Table Conference, with the help of Muslim communalists who had solemnly sworn fidelity to the cause of that Province, has now entered upon its second stage. "With reference," says a Simla communique, "to the report of Sub-Committee No. 5 of the Round Table Conference"—the Report that grants to the N.-W. F. P. a position under the coming dispensation inferior to that of any British Province in the Montford Scheme, is signed by such redoubtable champions of Muslim rights as Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Captain Raja Sher Md. Khan, Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Khan, Sir Md. Shafi, Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Mr. Zafrullakhan—a Committee has been appointed "to make recommendations as to the classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier Province as Provincial of Central and on the basis of the classification proposed to examine the allocation of expenditure between Central and Provincial heads....." The personnel that has been selected unmistakably betrays a determined resolve on the part of Government not only to ignore, but positively to defy both the Frontier people and the Indian National Congress. There could be nothing more outrageous save, of course, the appointment as Chairman of Mr. H. G. Haig, than whom it is difficult to find a more notorious Die-hard in the Secretariat of the Government of India. We have also, on the other hand, the frenzy of official crusade against every kind of popular movement in that Province. Through the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press, the world has been called upon to shudder at the dark deeds that are being done by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other leaders. What the real facts are, has been revealed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar in a statement to the Press which we publish elsewhere. Dishonest misrepresentation of the Frontier leaders' activities and the Anglo-Indian cry for their blood, helped as they are by Government's refusal to allow Indian leaders, specially Mahatma Gandhi, to visit the province, can lead only to one conclusion. The Frontier Pathan must be coerced into accepting mock-freedom rather than given the freedom that is as much his birthright as of any other human being. It does not require an "irreconcilable extremist" to condemn the Haig Committee as a gross betrayal of the Frontier, nor a prophet to anticipate its findings. We do not know how the great leaders of the so-called "all-Parties' Muslim Conference" will react to this Committee. Perhaps they will keep a discreet silence. They will exploit the unfortunate Mussalmans for their own purposes, but it is not part of their moral obligation to stand by an important body of their victims of that exploitation. Separate Electorates are more vital than full justice to the Pathans. But so far as India is concerned, the Frontier Question was not solved by "Sub-Committee No. 5 of the Round Table Conference" nor is it going to be solved by Mr. Haig and his colleagues.

Trifles

—:o:—

"Jesus was buried in Indian Muslim" says a Madras historian. It is a mercy that Sir Stephen Demetriadi doesn't know it, otherwise the Archbishop of Canterbury would have to face a grave crisis in Lancashire.

* * * *

Rin Tin Tin, the famous film dog, earns, I am informed, more than the Governor of an Indian Province.

This shows how necessary it is to raise Governor's salaries in India.

* * * *

In an interview with the representative of the "Muslim Outlook" at Lahore, Mr. Shaukat Ali has issued the following "fatwa": "I am not anti-Nationalist but there can be little doubt that Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants including Abul Kalam Azad and Doctor Ansari are anti-Muslim".

* * * *

Great regret will be universally felt for "Abul Kalam Azad and Doctor Ansari", if not also for Mr. Gandhi. But the two unfortunate renegades will be relieved to know that, whether or no, it is worse for a Muslim to be anti-Muslim or non-Muslim, the great Mufti Sahib has kindly refrained from consigning them to eternal damnation—yet.

* * * *

The Court-Chronicler of the "Times of India" is ecstatic about the supply of cold drinks at a Viceregal gathering. There were "devout votes of thanks" for what they were about to receive, and to perfect the marking of a New Era in the pantry, it is proposed to place a Complaints and Suggestions Book under the charge of the Bori Bunder correspondent.

* * * *

2nd May.

The first meeting of Lord Willingdon's Executive Council was held to-day.

Heaven help India!

* * * *

With charming delicacy, the "Indian Daily Mail" relates a story it had "heard" of a Desh Sevika prostrating herself in front of a foreign-cloth shop on the approach of a British Tommy. The soldier, it appears, promptly lay beside her. Evidently a party that escaped from the Cantonment Hospital without the knowledge of the nursing staff.

* * * *

Another story which "Scrutator" will shortly hear" is about the British commercial traveller who went to Turkestan to popularise the sale of Manchester braces. In a fit of Rabelaisian expansion we shall be told the story of another flight.

* * * *

It is wonderful how these elegant stories come to one's knowledge when one has hardly time enough to fill one's role as doorkeeper of Liberals and eaves-dropper of Princes.

* * *

I love the "Times of India" for its statistical studies. The results of the boycott have at last been analysed in its Research Department. They amount to this, that for every European "exacerbated", there are eight Indians ruined. We are aghast at the proportion of European exacerbation, but I suggest the statistical experts on the staff must have worked themselves into a small exaggeration, exacerbated by prickly heat. Monsoon research is likely to reveal a ratio safer for Indian ruined through boycott!

* * *

After all, if individuals like to exacerbate themselves, it is their own funeral. Supposing two millions of them in Lancashire are in the throes of exacerbation. Indians may comfortably get themselves ruined. They are 350 millions in number. By the way, when 6 million Indians died, not ruined, in one year by influenza, what was the ratio of exacerbation? It is very difficult to produce accurate figures like the "Times of India", but the exacerbation was so insignificant that Europeans were then concerned in a gallant fight for increased salaries which they eventually got.

FINANCIAL AND FISCAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE R. T. C.

—:o:—

SAPPING FOUNDATIONS OF SWARAJ

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI.)

I.

It may, perhaps, be ungracious to have to say that the Indian ladies and gentlemen who stood associated with the work of the last session of the R. T. C. have scarcely a ground for congratulating themselves and this country on any real substantial achievements in the direction of Self-Government for India. A careful perusal of the entire proceedings of this session, however, leaves one cold. How far the ardent Indian Nationalist present there really felt elevated by the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee as well as that of the Provincial Sub-Committee may be, at best, a matter for hazardous guess; but the way that Mr. Jayakar and a few others sought refuge in Para 6 of the Federal Sub-Committee's Report and indulged in Micawberism for the filling in of the picture more pleasing to the eye of the full-blooded patriot, leaves no doubt in the Indian mind that we are as yet only in the thick of the struggle. The entry of Mahatmaji and the Congress into this constitutional arena, doubtless, puts fresh heart in the Indian constitutionalist who may venture to place before his country a few observations on this provision of 'Safeguards'—Financial and Fiscal—which far from being the necessary butteresses ensuring the firmness of the structure as is given out, will, on close examination, be found to be nothing better than devices of exceedingly doubtful efficacy, likely to sap, in the long run, the very foundations on which self-government can rest. In this series of articles the writer proposes to examine "safeguards" under three clear-cut headings of (a) the 'voting' of supplies or the provision for "Appropriation" of money grants, irrespective of the vote of the Legislature, (b) the credit of the country in the eye of the world, (c) the matter of discrimination in fiscal policy. The first point, i.e., voting of expenditure technically called 'Appropriations' indissolubly connected with all ideas of constitutional progress will, obviously come in for a larger and fuller consideration, as the R. T. C. is said to be offering nothing less than Responsible Representative Government even at the Centre. How the reality of it differs from the shadow now offered to India will be the main burden of these articles.

ENGLISH MAN'S VIGILANCE.

The Englishman was wise in his day when he fought his way to democratisation. Quite characteristically he took his stand on the appeal to his pocket—perhaps the most tangible and understandable of all appeals for 'business men.' "How does it pay me?" comes repeatedly before him whether he fights for the 'Magna-Charta', the Petition of Rights or the Bill of Rights. To his credit be it said, he was intensely practical and always on the alert. No matter what ingenuity the kingly prerogative exercised in devising means to raise moneys independent of Parliament, no matter even if the Judiciary of the day in support of the King's Prerogative became the very 'Lions under the throne', the Englishman, even if it came to unsheathing the sword, never budged an inch from surrendering his right of protecting his pocket against every kind of invasion—direct or insidious. Only through his representative in Parliament could he be taxed; and that, again, to meet exactly the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament under the name of 'Supply-Votes' and 'Appropriation Bills'. The Revolution of 1688 was the last word on the subject. His kith and kin beyond the seas—the American Colonists—were not slow to profit by it even at the cost of severing their ties with the mother country. All his ideas of freedom were felt and found in this right of taxation Formulating his thought in common language, the Britisher says to his Government "Show me your needs, convince me that it is the minimum necessary for our public existence and I shall make sacrifices to accommodate you. My representative in Parliament will determine for me both sides and I will abide by his decision." His constitutional achievements are summed up in his power of the purse. This affords the most inconspicuous member of the Legislature amplest opportunities to bring home to the Government its deficiences and to control all possible extravagances. An adverse vote in the Committee of Supplies or the rejection of a Money Bill is the least noisy way to terminate the life of a ministry that has lost the confidence of the people. This 'Budget'—'prerogative'—this control of the Purse has always been considered as the palladium of British liberties, even though the old idea of supplies following the redress of grievances has lost its early significance. Ultimately, it is based on the idea of sovereignty. "It is only when sovereignty rests with a nation (as distinguished from a king or a ruling class) that the people acquire the right to authorise public revenues and expenditures (either directly or through their Representative). In case a nation were not sovereign, it would have to pay, as did Prussia under Napoleon: it would not possess the right to control the public purse—the 'Budget-Prero-

(Continued on page 8.)

WANTED

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION (MILITARY DEPARTMENT)

1. Under instructions from Field-Marshal Villiers, it is proposed to raise an Anglo-Muslim Militia for fighting out Seditionists and establishing Safeguards.
2. Applications will be received from able-bodied Mahomedans ready to hit right and left with lethal weapons. There will be a short course of training including target-practice on Gandhi Caps.
3. No prosecutions criminal or police will lie against any member of the Militia for attack and other deeds of valour.
4. Company commanders will have powers to issue Ordinances from time to time to do away with anything or anybody after reciting a formula beginning with "Whereas it has been made to appear, etc., etc." They are then free to restore peace with brick-bats, R.T.C. Volumes, lathi, pick-axe, pistols or any other weapon that is handy for dispersing rioters.
5. Applicants will have full religious freedom and this is in accordance with anti-Gandhi policy to be embodied in Safeguards. Candidates should keep themselves in fit and ferocious trim with plenty of curried diet; the consumption of rum and raw meat to maintain efficiency is not compulsory.
6. Recruits will be provided with Birmingham rifles, Manchester Khaki, Morton's Butter and Yorkshire beef: in the event of shortage in the last-mentioned commodity, the only substitute permissible will be Dunlop Rubber.
7. Free passes will be issued on Railways for the recruits, their friends and relatives. No writ of attachment shall lie against them and they can drive in taxis free if in the interests of law and order it occurs to them to have a ride.
8. Troops of this Militia will be allowed preference at hotels and cinemas. On departure they shall be deemed to have paid their bills if by way of soldierly token peculiar to this Militia, they touch their noses with their thumbs and spread out the fingers.
9. The question of pay and rewards is still under consideration, but troops will have the option of confiscating the property of revolutionaries, moveable and immoveable. After the extirpation of the rebels, their property will be parcelled out into small States which will henceforth belong to the victorious soldiers. Local collectors will issue Kharitas and distribute titles, but such of them as prefer a commercial career will be appointed sole brokers for large firms without safeguards.
10. Field Marshal Villiers expects to crush the anticipated rebellion in three months. It can be put sooner if the new Militia would only crush harder. Guarantee is given that in future textbooks of History, no attempt will be made to couple their present service with the experience of the late Mir Kasim, Nawab of Bengal.
11. More particulars will be given from time to time as the plan of campaign matures, but applications, without stamps, may in the meanwhile, be addressed to any of the A.D.C.'c of Field-Marshal Villiers, c/o the European Association, India.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

A Determined Nation.

No one who has any respect for representative institutions, will fail to admire the plucky and determined struggle of Egypt against autocracy. Every effort is being made to prevent the exposure of the election fraud that the Sidky regime is seeking to perpetrate with the help of unconstitutional decrees whose only sanction is force. Leaders of the people are subjected to indignities and callous inconveniences. They have not escaped even physical injuries. But all this will only help the Egyptian nation ultimately to come into its own. In this connection the report that Mahmoud Pasha was injured at the Cairo station is significant. If the easy-going Liberal leader has decided to face dangers of being "knocked down by a blow on the head," it means that Egypt has achieved solidarity and a united determination to indicate the sovereignty of the people. Sidky may last for some time more. But the result of a conflict between force and a nation's will has always been one and the same. Incidentally, it would, we think, be well for the MacDonald Government of England to heed Nahas Pasha's warning.

No Change Now.

The Working Committee of the Congress has not acted wisely in taking up at this stage the question of the design of the National Flag. It is preposterous to discuss the design of the Flag in the midst of the struggle for and round the Flag. The present design may not be perfect but has inspired millions these ten years and many have suffered and died for it last year. Those small-minded persons who insisted, on communal grounds, on an immediate change in the design might have been requested by the Working Committee to hold their soul in patience at least till the present phase of the National fight was passed through. We think that the Flag Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee cannot do better than recommend the retention of the present design exactly as it is at least till the end of the present phase of the national struggle.

The Widow's Cause.

It is a decisive sign of the rapid progress of social reform that at a conference of 400 leading citizens of Shrinagar convened at the invitation of the Kashmir Government, the question of widow re-marriage among Hindus was supported by almost all the representatives of about a dozen religious organisations and by an overwhelming majority of private individuals present at the meeting. This news, coming from a place known for its orthodoxy, is very encouraging indeed. The fact is that reformers like Swami Dayanand Saraswati have now found out and published quite an array of Hindu scriptural texts in favour of the remarriage of widows. Besides, more and more persons are now rightly insisting that in social as in all other matters Reason should be the decisive guide rather than antiquated customs or books. We are also happy to note that the hideous and barbarous practice of "tonsuring" Hindu widows is fast becoming obsolete and that a growing number of widows refuse to efface the customary red mark on the forehead.

Diabolical.

A week or two ago, a Hindu-Muslim trouble that had arisen in Multan over the use of Sabil, was averted by the timely and patriotic efforts of the leaders of both the communities. On May 2 the city narrowly escaped what might well have proved a serious outbreak. For, "A Mahomedan," says an Associated Press report, "tore several pages from the Quran, dirtied them and was just going to throw the pages into a mosque situated outside the Park Gate, when he was caught red-handed." One would like to know something about the antecedents of the man who would desecrate his own holy book to further his diabolical designs. We are, however, not quite sure that he will be introduced to the world as he deserves. Will Government of the Punjab, occupied though they are with imaginary breaches of the Truce on the part of the Congress, take steps to trace and bring the offender to book?

National Ballads.

The non-violent war of Indian Freedom has inspired a number of ballads in the vernaculars on the various episodes of that war. Among the [illegible] ones written in Mara[illegible] mentioned the "B[illegible] Balwant Krishn[illegible] in literary circ[illegible] duaja". Mr. [illegible] stirring ball[illegible] lal Nehru [illegible] have alre[illegible] served [illegible] these [illegible] able f[illegible] masse[illegible]

NO "WRITTEN" MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi Corrects Press Reports.

Following is the full text of the interview intended for the Talkie that the Fox Movietone News and the Associated Press of America had with Mahatma Gandhi at Borsad. The copy is corrected by Gandhiji before releasing for publication:—

BORSAD, April 30.

Mr. Gandhi prefixed the interview with the following remarks: I do not like this kind of thing but I shall reconcile myself to it, if not more than a few minutes have to be given: "Although I know this sort of enterprise will advertise you, which is your primary object, I know also that it will serve to advertise the cause which I represent—India's independence. I do not discount the value of propaganda. I have been described as the greatest propagandist in the world. I may deserve the compliment. But my propaganda is unlike the ordinary. It is that of truth which is self-propagating. Truth abhors artificiality. "You will therefore excuse me for declining to pose for you from which, apart from the reason I have given above, I am debarred by a solemn vow I made in 1905."

He therefore declined to give sitting in a suitable court-yard. The interview took place in his room.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY

Q. Mr. Gandhi, Fox Movietone News and The Associated Prss of America, which combined, reach an audience of several hundred million people throughout the world, have sent us, their representatives across the Seven Seas from New York to India to see if you will be good enough to give the American people, through the medium of Fox Movietone News, a message of greeting and friendship. As you probably know, there is a great deal of interest and sympathy in the United States for India's struggle for independence, because America itself had a similar struggle for liberation 150 years ago.

A. I appreciate all the interest and sympathy America has shown in our struggle, and I hope we shall be able to retain the friendship and goodwill of the American people to the end of our struggle.

Q. When do you expect to visit America?

A. Much as I should like to visit your country, I have absolutely no notion about it, except that I should not like to visit America until the present struggle for India's freedom has proved demonstrably successful.

VISIT TO LONDON

Q. When do you expect to leave for London for the second Round Table Conference?

A. About this also, I have no idea, except that I don't expect to go to London unless the Hindu-Moslem Communal question is satisfactorily solved. Of course if there should be a break in the present truce, I will not go to London at all.

Q. Have you given Lord Irwin any written message for the British Prime Minister?

A. It is wholly wrong to say I gave Lord Irwin and any such message for Mr. MacDonald.

Q. Do you expect England will grant all your demands at the second Round Table Conference,

A. It is more than I can say.

Q. But you are really hopeful England will this time grant your demands?

A. All I can say is I am an optimist.

IF LONDON FAILS——?

Q. If England does not give you what you want, what course of action will you follow?

A. Of course, civil disobedience and all other phases of Satyagraha (obedience to the principles of truth) are always at our disposal. But whether we shall resort to these weapons immediately, or what other steps we shall take, it is not possible to say offhand at present.

Q. Are you prepared to go back to jail if England refuses to grant your demands?

A. I am always ready to go to jail in the cause of India's freedom.

Q. Are you willing to die in such a cause?

A. That is bad a question.

Q. If England should accede to your demands, do you intend to have complete prohibition in the new Indian State?

A. Yes, I expect to see absolute prohibition enforced in the new Indian State.

Q. Do you intend to abolish child marriages when the new Indian States is established?

A. I should very much like to see child marriages abolished even before that time?

Q. Do you expect in the new Indian States to exterminate the pesent caste system which makes social outcasts of India's so-called sixty million "untouchables?"

A. Most decidedly.

LOT OF WIDOWS

Q. Do you intend to abolish the present system of Indian widows living lives of strict seclusion and celibacy?

A. There is nothing now to prevent widows from remarrying if they so wish. It is likewise wholly wrong to say, or to suggest, that Indian widows in general live in seclusion.

Q. I refer to the system of widows living in "purdah."

A. The system of purdah is in fact confined to a very small number of the middle-class people, and that too not over the whole of India.

Q. In the new Indian State, do you expect there will be complete communal social unity and harmony between Hindus and Moslems?

A. I certainly look forward to seeing complete social harmony and unity established between these two great branches of the Indian family in the new State.

Q. If the King of England invites you to dinner at Buckingham Palace when you attend the second Round Table Conference, will you dress in native Indian attire, or will you appear in European dress?

A. It would be a discourtesy to the King for me to appear in any dress other than my customary Indian apparrel.

If the weather permits, I shall dress in England exactly as I do in India, that is, in loin-cloth.

FRIENDS IN BRITAIN

Q. Mr. Gandhi, you have frequently said that you number among the British people some of your best friends and partisans. Will you be kind enough to give a brief message of greeting to those friends and other members of the great British public, through British Movietone News, which, reaches a vast audience throughout the British Empire.

A. I am glad to be able to say that the circle of my British friends is increasing. It could not be otherwise, as the present Satyagraha movement, however much it may be mixed with dross, is nothing but a movement for promoting the establishment of goodwill with those against whom we seem to be fighting. Therefore I have no misgivings as to the ultimate result.

Q. Will you give to the world a new Decalogue, or a new Ten Commandaments in the light of present-day needs?

A. That is too big an order.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S "BELLICOSE" SPEECH

—:o:—

"People Must Take Up The Challenge"

VADAPATTI SHOOTING OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

(From A Correspondent.)

NELLORE, April 30.

At a meeting on April 30 under the auspices of the Local Congress Prof. N. G. Ranga explained how the Congress is still in the hands of the peasants and workers and maintained, that except for a few capitalists of Bombay, the Zamindars and capitalists have fortunately fought shy of the Congress. He laid stress on the fact that Mahatma Gandhi is the best representative of the Daridra Narayan and has got his Magna-charta for the peasants and workers accepted by the Karachi Congress. The Prof. said that if the Congress comes into power after Swaraj is achieved, an earnest attempt would be made to shift the burden of taxation from the peasants and workers on to the shoulders of the capitalists and Zamindars.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Prof. Ranga then referred to the recent bellicose speech of the Punjab Governor and said that his speech indicates more than anything else, that under some pretext or other, the authorities are anxious to resort to repressions. He said that there is a great need for some organisations, apart from the Congress, to take up the challenge and organise the people to face the Government boldly and counter its repression. He condemned in strong terms, the recent Vadapalli shooting outrage and warned the public to be on its guard against the official acts of repression under the protection of the peace pact. He wanted that Ahimsa-method alone should be adopted by all, whether they work through or apart from the Congress.

Mrs. M. Kamalamma and D. Lakshmibayamma then spoke upon the difficulties of picketing in Nellore.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Appeal To Elect Mr. Prakasam As President

GUNTUR, May 1.

Mr. G. V. Punnaiah Sastry, Member of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following appeal:—

This year, Andhra Provincial Conference and other conferences have been decided to be held at Guntur during the first week of June. This year's session is very important and a momentous one in view of the proposed Congress participation in the second Round Table Conference. Many important questions are expected to arise at the Andhra Provincial Conference and a clear lead is expected to be given to the Andhra country by the Conference. There are the constitutional questions that are to-day facing the attention of the whole of India. Our conference will be the one among the few to be held in India before the departure of Mahatma Gandhi to London to attend the second Round Table Conference. We can send out valuable recommendations to him, viz., the form of Government which India wants to-day and the question of the formation of a separate Andhra Province which has been the cherished goal of the entire Andhradesa for the last one decade and a half. Lastly, the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question which is taking the whole time of our national leaders.

Sjt. T. Prakasam Pantulu, whose name has already been recommended by some district Congress Committees for the presidentship of the above conference commands the confidence of the whole country in general and of the Andhra in particular. He has been a source of very great inspiration to the Andhra public since the beginning of the Non-co-operation movement in 1920 when he left a very lucrative practice at the bar in the High Court of Madras to make himself available for the service of the Motherland. To elect him as the president of the Andhra Provincial Conference will be a fitting homage to his courageous leadership at Madras at a very critical time of the history of our country. Besides he is eminently fitted to bring about the much desired unity between Hindus and Mussalmans which has already inaugurated in the city of Madras. I therefore appeal to all districts Congress Committees to elect Mr. Prakasam alone for the presidentship of the Andhra Provincial Conference.

BOMBAY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN FLAG WEEK

—:o:—

20,000 New Members Enrolled

With the close of the "Flag Week" in Bombay on Sunday the Congress executive is applying itself more energetically to "ginger" up the existing activities.

The intensification of the picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city, including the Fort area, is receiving its immediate attention. It is understood that from next week the strength of the lady picketers will be doubled and more than 200 ladies will be engaged in whole-day picketing.

MORE NEW MEMBERS.

The whole of last week was devoted to the enlistment of Congress members and it now known that 20,000 new members were enrolled. The Congress also recruited during the "Flag Week" 200 volunteers pledged to carry on Congress propaganda.

Other activities which are under contemplation are the revival of all the Prabhat Feris in the city and bringing them directly under the control of the Congress Committee.

Hindi classes are to be started in all the Wards so as to make that language the "lingua franca" of India.

The Congress Bulletin is to be re-issued and published in three languages as a registered newspaper.

Still In Jail.

24 LAHORE AND BURMA CONSPIRACY PRISONERS.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The following is the complete list of Prisoners still in jail convicted in Lahore Conspiracy case 1914-15 and Burma Conspiracy 1915. They havev completed their terms if the ordinary remission be allowed to them but for the "safety of the state" are still in jails. It is high time that the Government should look into the matter and release these prisoners.

BURMA CONSPIRACY 1915.

1. Moulvi Hustafa Hussain. Sentenced to transportation for life. Served 6 years in Andamans. Now aged 55 years. Barielly prison.
2. Baboo Amar Singh sentenced to transportation for life. Served 6 years in Andamans. Now aged 62 years. Confined In Rangoon prison.
3. Sirdar Kapoor Singh. Sentenced to transportation for life. Still in Andamans. Now aged 60 years.
4. Sirdar Hardit Singh. Sentenced to transportation for life. Now aged 65 years.
5. Srijut Kirpa Ram. Sentenced to transportation for life. aged 60 years.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY 1914-15.

6. Sirdar Kesar Singh. Arrested November 1914 while returning from America. Sentenced to death. Later commuted to transportation. Served 6 years in Andamans. Now aged 60 years. Confined in Lahore Jail.
7. Sirdar Jowala Singh. Arrested October 1914 while returning from America. Sentenced to transportation for life. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Now aged 65 years. Confined in Multan Jail.
8. Sirdar Shef Singh. Transportation for life. Arrested while returning from America. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Now aged 58 years and confined in Jullunder prison.
9. Sirdar Choohar Singh. Transportation for life. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Aged 75 years. Now in Multan prison. Eye-sight very bad.
10. Sirdar Balwant Singh. Transportation for life. Aged 50 years. Now confined in Multan prison.
11. Sir Netar Singh. Transportation for life. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Now aged 60 years. Now confined in Mulian Jail.
12. Sirdar Vasava Singh Transportation for life. Served 6 years in Andamans. Now aged 60 years. Confined in Rawalpindi Jail.
13. Sirdar Madan Singh. Transportation for life. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Now aged 52 years. Confined in Karachi Prison.
14. Mr. Parmanand of Jhansi. Transportation for life. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Now aged 50 years. Confined in U. P. Jail.
15. Pandit Jagat Ram. Transportation for life. Served 5 years 8 months in Andamans. Now aged 50 years. Confined in Gujarat Jail.
16. Pujari Kirpa Ram. Transportation for life. Now aged 60 years. Confined in Rawalpindi Jail.
17. Sirdar Pakhar Singh. Transportation for life. Now confined in Rawalpindi Jail. Health very bad.
18. Sirdar Harnam Singh. Transportation for life. Now aged 51 years and confined in Rawalpindi Jail.
19. Sirdar Kartar Singh. Transportation for life. Now confined in Rawalpindi Jail.
20. Sirdar Sundar Singh. Transportation for life. Now aged 54 years and confined in Multan Jail.
21. Sirdar Karam Singh. Transportation for life. Now aged 52 years. Now in Vellore Prison.
22. Sirdar Mehr Singh Cavalry No. 23. Sentenced to transportation for life under Military Court Martial. Now aged 50 years and confined in Vellore Prison.
23. Sirdar Bhagel Singh. Sentenced to transportation for life. Now aged 50 years and confined in Lahore Prison.
24. Sirdar Bir Singh. Sentenced to transportation. Still confined in Andmans. Now aged 50 years.

The health of all is not satisfactory.

35 Persons Fall Ill After Eating Sweets

—:o:—

SUKKUR SENSATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 30.

As a result of eating some sweet milk preparation purchased from a hawker to 35 persons are reported to be seriously ill at Sukkur, the condition of five more is almost hopeless. It is said that on the night of their eating the sweets, these persons suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting. The police has arrested the hawker, who deposed that he purchased the sweets from the market. The market Commission Agent states that he had sent for the sweet from Khanpur. The police are investigating.

"IF LOCAL GOVT. WOULD ONLY IMPLEMENT TERMS OF TRUCE, WE WOULD HAVE PERMANENT PEACE"

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Replies To False Propaganda Against Khudai Khidmatgars.

PESHAWAR, April 30.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has issued the following statement to the press:—

My attention has been drawn to the despatch of the Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" dated April 23, in which certain allegations are made with regard to the Afghan Youth League and its volunteers called the Khudai Khidmatgars. The hostile propaganda carried on by the said newspaper is also before me.

I have as the whole world knows full well declared from time to time that the Afghan Youth League and its volunteers are but part and parcel of the Indian National Congress. Its creed is the creed of our institution and we stood by that creed during the recent non-violent movement started by Mahatmaji and even after the truce we have strictly adhered to its terms and will continue to abide by it according to the instructions of the Congress.

"MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA."

As for the allegation that the two movements, that is, the Youth League and the Khudai Khidmatgars "are now definitely anti-British", I say it is absolutely false and unfounded and nothing but a malicious propaganda. As regards excitement said to be prevalent in Charsadda sub-division. I strongly repudiate this allegation as ever since the Delhi settlement the inhabitants of the sub-division have repeatedly endorsed the truce at various public meetings held in different villages.

TRUCE TERMS.

Now I will briefly state how far the Frontier Government has implemented the truce terms.

(1) On the 12th or 13th March just a week after the truce, our volunteers were beaten by the Police at Takhatbai without any ostensible reason. A representation was duly made to the Government but no reply has yet been received.

(2) On the 29th March our volunteers were beaten at Pabbi, in Tehsil Nowshera for the simple reason that they were in their uniforms.

(3) A similar treatment was meted out to volunteers at Takkar. At Shahbaz Garhi in Mardan sub-division our volunteers were beaten, their uniforms torn oc and kept in the Police lock-up for a number of days.

(4) A peaceful gathering of the Nowshera Khudai Khidmatgars while proceeding to attend a public meeting at Pir Pai, was forcibly prevented from crossing the bridge at Nowshera.

(5) In the Malakand Agency no volunteer can wear his uniform or convene or attend any peaceful meeting. For instance, on April 9 and 10 Mirzada and Asham All were arrested as they had worn their uniforms.

PEOPLE FORCED TO SALAAM.

(6) The Officer Commanding the Nowshera Brigade, along with a posse of police and some military sepoys patrolled the streets of Nowshera village on April 10 and exacted salams from all passers by and actually assaulted those who did not salute him.

(7) A military detachment, consisting of British soldiers and Indian sepoys mounted on horse backs costinued to parade for two days the streets of Babara, Parang and Charsadda. This is obviously against the Afghan custom as they never allow even the residents of the place to pass through streets on horse backs.

A FALSE CHARGE.

(8) A few days ago the soldiers stationed at Charsadda took clover from poor peasants by force.

(9) Only the other day, whole proceeding to Nowshera in a car along with three Khudai Khidmatgars to condole with Mian Musharaj Shah on the death of his son, I was stopped by a police constable near the water mills close by the railway crossing on the Charsadda-Mardan road and boorishly threatened to shoot me dead if I attempted to proceed any further on that public road, which as far as I know, was not closed to public traffic.

When asked if he had any order from the Government preventing the Khudai Khidmatgars from using that road, he placed the rifle, fired up with the bayonet on the chest of one of the Khudai Khidmatgars and exclaimed "this is the order given to me by my officers."

Another allegation is that "the Youth League is trying to get in touch with transborder elements for hostile purposes."

OUR PRINCIPLE ARE CLEAR.

I have, as is perfectly known to the Frontier Administration no political connection with the transborder people, I want peace whether it be across the border or in the settled area. Of course, it is my most earnest desire that if the transborder people would also take up the work of social reconstruction in their country it would even usually bring peace and comfort nat only to them but also to India.

It is a lie to say that either I know the Faqir of Aligarh or have any clandestine communication with him.

My principles and the creed I follow are quite clear. As to the recruitment of volunteers it is neither against the law nor the truce terms. We do want volunteers for social and national service and if their number is increasing it need not alarm any one, much less the Government as after the settlement we are ready to co-operate with the Government in improving the miserable condition of the poor classes. But inspite of our readiness to co-operate I find a sort of hesitation on the part of the Frontier Government. Nay they even try to misrepresent our case to the Government of India, so that they may resort to more repressive measures to crush out peaceful movement.

I have considerably succeeded in establishing peace in the country and if the local authorities would implement the terms of the peace in a true spirit we would have permanent peace.

KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN.

He wants Government to implement Truce terms as since c'y as the Congress has done.

WHO IS K. F. NARIMAN ?

—:o:—

Calicut Municipal Discussion On Giving Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 1.

"The Champion," the leading Nationalist newspaper of Calicut, gives prominence in its yesterday's issue to an interesting discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council.

"Mr. K. Madhva Menon moved that an address of welcome be presented to Mr. K. F. Nariman during his forthcoming visit to Calicut. Dr. Chandu seconded the resolution.

"Mr. C. J. Templeman (A European Councillor) said that he did not know Mr. Nariman and did not like to oppose the resolution. But it seemed to him that Municipal addresses were going very cheap. There were thousands of distinguished men in India and any of them may visit Calicut at any time. He suggested therefore that the printers of the Municipality be asked to print 5,000 copies of the welcome address and send them to the Railway Station by a Municipal peon to be presented whenever a distinguished man arrived in Calicut.

"INSULT TO MR. NARIMAN."

"Mr. Pavamani characterised Mr. Templeman's remarks as an insult to Mr. Nariman whom he did not know. Mr. Templeman interposed that he had not said that Mr. Nariman was not worthy of an Address.

MR. NARIMAN INTRODUCED.

"As desired by the Chairman, Mr. Madhava Menon enlightened the Council as to who Mr. Nariman was. He was a distinguished lawyer and a leading member of the Parsi Community. He served the Bombay Corporation for over 12 years. He became famous for the Harvey-Nariman defamation case. He fought singlehanded with all the opposing forces of Government behind Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman, was a leading Congressman and had done various acts of heroism in Bombay. He was incarcerated three times.

"In reply to Mr. Templeman's observations, he said that he (Mr. Templeman) was 'damning by faint praise'. For his part, Mr. Madhava Menon felt that the presentation of an address to Mr. Nariman was much more proper than to H. E. the Governor or even the Viceroy.

EUROPEAN LADY'S SUPPORT.

"Miss Barber (nominated European lady Councillor) supported the resolution saying that as representatives of the citizens of Calicut, it was their duty to welcome, distinguished persons coming to their City.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

"The resolution was declared carried. Mr. Madhava Menon then produced a draft address he had prepared for presentation to Mr. Nariman as there was hardly time for another meeting of the Council to approve the address."

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Punjab Leaders' Reply To Governor's Sabre-Rattling

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES WILL CONTINUE

GOVT. HAVE NOT KEPT TRUCE TERMS SAY SATYAPAL AND SARDUL SINGH

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LAHORE, April 30.

Dr. Satyapal and Sardar Sardul Singh have issued separate statements, in reply to the Governor's recent speech accusing the Congress of breach of the terms of the truce.

"It is the old story of kettle calling the pot black", says Sardarji and proceeds to point out "glaring breaches of truce terms by the Punjab Government. Apart from the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades, "many Congressmen, who were imprisoned during the civil disobedience movement, are still in jail; movable Congress property taken over by the police all over the province has not yet been returned; and the money realised for the punitive police in excess of the actual charges is not refunded. After such glaring breaches the Governor's speech sounds anything but reasonable", says Sardarji.

Dr. Satyapal also accuses the Government of breach of truce terms. He instances the case of Maulana Habibul Rahman who, he says, "is still in jail simply because the local police is having its revenge." And there are many such cases.

DON'T TRUST C. I. D.

Both leaders deny the charge of His Excellency that there is incitement to violence on the part of the public workers. Both ask him not to place too much reliance on the C. I. D. reports. During the Satyagraha movement in he very few cases that went up to the High Court it was found that police reports were extremely unreliable or fabricated. They invite the Governor's attention to these cases.

"His Excellency should also know," says Sardar Sardul Singh, "that during the last month or so at least 2,000 speeches have been delivered in the Punjab, and if he could get hold of only ten or twenty sentences of the great mass of public speaking with a cool head he ought to have come to the conclusion about the spirit and trend of these speeches quite the reverse of what he has angrily expressed at Khushab."

SATYAPAL SPEAKS OUT

—:o:—

Dr. Satyapal assures that the Congress means to carry out the terms of the truce both in letter and spirit. "But surely no sane man will ever believe," says the Doctor that because there is a truce the Congress should close its doors and its members should have a holiday No this shall not be. The Congress will persue its normal activities. Its 'war' activities are certianly over, but its usual activities cannot be suspended. Foreign cloth will have to be banished.

ACTIVITIES TO CONTINUE.

Peaceful picketing will have to be done. Political Swaraj can wait, but economic Swaraj cannot be postponed. Millions of starving people have to be saved from the grip of death. Sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs has to be stopped. Congress organisations have to be established everywhere. No threats, no arrests, no convictions, no repression, no coercion can even for a moment succeed in checking the normal activities of a Congressman?"

EXECUTION AND AFTER.

Of course, after the execution of Bhagat Singh and others, there must have been some violent speaking in certain quarters. "Such letting loose of gas", says Sardarji, "was natural. One should feel grateful that nothing worse happened."

CONGRESS IS NON-VIOLENT.

"His Excellency is sadly mistaken", says Dr. Satyapal, if he believes that the Congress or its humble servants do directly or indirectly support violence. Mahatma Gandhi is an apostle of non-violence and the Congress is honestly pledge to non-violence and never shall a Congressman, in private or public, support violence. It is not because any Congressman is afraid of the sword of repression with which His Excellency is threatening us A Congressman is an honest man and shall not at any cost do any thing which would go against his convictions.

It cannot be unknown to His Excellency that prominent Congress leaders have jeopardised their public position, have taken the risk of losing the goodwill of the people but have boldly and valiantly proclaimed from every platform that "violence" is against the creed of the Congress. I have always believed, and I do believe it now, that no public national organisation, be it Naujwan Bharat Sabha or Peasants' and Workers' party, believes in individual terrorism.

SUKKUR CONGRESS PRESIDENT SUED

Alleged Defamates Of A Nurse

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, April 30.

A criminal defamation suit has been filed by Rameebai, a nurse at Sukkur, against Seth Vashanmal, President, District Congress Committee, Bava Amardas, vice-president and others in the City Magistrate's Court, in connection with a leaflet the burden of which was "who is Mr. Virumal and who is Dr. Kishanchand and who is Ramee"? It is alleged that the leaflet compromises nurse Rameebai.

Police Take Down Names Of Picketers

—:o:—

TRIMULGHERRY, April 30.

For the first time in Trimulgherry Picketing was started yesterday at 7 p.m. by Volunteers. The leader of the batch was Narayan Swami of Bezwada. They Picke'ed for a while when the Circle Inspector arrived on the spot with some constables and took down their names. At about 9 p.m. the leader with his assistants the volunteers came to the open space behind the Trimulgherry Government Primary School where the leader spoke on the evils of drinking. The picketing was peaceful.

MUSLIM TEARS QURAN

MULTAN, May 2.

A Mahomedan tore several pages from the Quran dirtied them and was just going to throw the pages into a mosque situated out side the Pak gate, when he was caught red handed.

A big crowd gathered and the miscreant was cursed by both Hindus and Muslims.

A few days ago a compromise was reached regarding the use of Chabil by a Hindu near the mosque and thereby communal trouble was averted.—A. P.

F. C. Trade Brisk At Junagarh

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUNAGARH, May 1.

My consultations with some prominent members of Hindu and Muslim community resulted in understanding the communal atmosphere of the town. Foreign cloth is openly sold at Junagarh, Kutiana and many other places of the state.

FOR FREE CIRCULATION

"1,00,000 (One Lakh) Copie Of Bhagavat Gita In English

The Proprietor, "Tata Indian Science Institute," Vizianagram writes:—

In commemoration of the achievement of Peace between India and England and of the breaking of the World's endurance record by Mahatma Gandhi. I have determined to publish 1,00,000 copies of Bhagavat Gita in English appealing and interesting to the materialistic minds and the student population of India for free circulation emphasising the Supreme Power of the spiritual force as a mark of my unbounded joy and reverence to the Peace-loving Mahatma Gandhiij and the great and good Viceroy Lord Irwin.

Electricity At Matheran

In the presence of about 400 visitors including Lady Jehangir inaugurate the electric installation at Matheran on April 23 in Rugby Park, a portion of which was tastefully illuminated with hundreds of electric lights.

The lights having been switched on by Lady Jehangir Mr. Lalji Naranji moved a vote of thanks saying that Lady Jehangir took a keen interest in advoncement of science as well as its application, and that her presence to-day was the index of her desire not only for the advancement of science but also for industrial and electrical progress of India and particularly of this province which has advanced farther in the matters of electricity than her sister presidencies.

After light refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

"The Bulletin": Forum For Women.

—:o:—

Miss K. Natarajan writes:—

The Standing Committee on Press and Art of the National Council of Women of India, which has its headquarters in Bombay since last year is starting a bimonthly bulletein giving information about the work of this Council and its branches and the International Council of Women. It will also contain news about other women's organisation in India and their activities. It will serve as the forum to voice the opinions and view-points of women. The Bulletin will stand for the emancipation of women from customs which obstruct the full growth of their personality, their education up to the highest stages and their elevation to an equal status with men on the basis of comradeship in all departments of life. The first number will be published in the middle of May and the annual subscription will be Rs. 2/4 (inland) and Shs. 3/- (foreign) both inclusive of postage. It is to be hoped that every woman in this country will take an interest in the Bulletin by becoming a subscriber as well as a contributor. For further information write to:

Miss L. Jhirad,
Manager, The Bulletin,
12, Hughes Road, Malbar Hill,
Bombay 6.

DHANDUKA CONGRESS. FUNDS.

—:o:—

A Reply To Allegations.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, President, Dhanduka Taluka Congress Committee has forwarded to the "Bombay Chronicle" for publication a copy of the letter he has addressed to the "Times of India' in reply to certain allegations made in that paper regarding Congress funds. The letter reads as follows:—

To The Editor, "Times of India',
Bombay.

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, in 'Current Topics" you refer to the Dholera Satyagraha fund started under the august auspices of a well-known publicist of "Greater Gujarat", I have the pleasure to acknowledge the compliments and have the further pleasure to place the following facts before the public.

1. The said fund was not started by me. It was started some weeks after I was incarcerated. When I was out in amnesty and took charge of the fund as the President of Dhandhuka Taluka Congress Committee, the struggle was over and the expenditure side of the fund was almost over.

2. Total collections, all told, are Rs. 80382-4-4 and not Rs. 1,20,000, as you allege. Receipt of every pie was acknowledged in Public either through Press or through Pamphlets.

3. During the whole period of fight only Rs. 4,324-12-0 are spent on petrol, oil, and such other motor sundries and not Rs. 10 to 12 thousands 'only on petrol' as you allege.

4. Barwala meeting or any other body or any other individual has never demanded from me the account of this fund.

5. I have never refused to Barwala meeting or any other body, or any other individual, to show these account. On the contrary, just after my return, from Karachi Congress I specially invited all my youth friends to give me active help in clearing all accounts.

6. I have never utter words "Who are you to ask for accounts' or any words of that sense, to anyone. Everyone, even a beggar in the street is entitled to look into all these accounts and as a matter of fact these accounts are open to everyone for inspection.

7. To my knowledge or information no one has ever approached Mahatma Gandhi in this matter. Mahatma Gandhi has never written to me or spoken to me, directly or indirectly in this connection.

8. All accounts of the fund are being audited to-day by certified accountants in Bombay, and these full audited accounts will be submitted to the public within about a fortnight's time. Any gentleman in Bombay, who wishes to have a look in these accounts is cordially invited to do so during office hours or any working day, in the next week in the office of Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla & Co., Certified Auditors", 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Verily, I have to offer to you my sincere congratulations for the "very correct" information that you supplied to the public about the Dholera Satyagraha and to request you to give this letter that publicity that you gave to the allegation under reference.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) AMRITLAL D. SHETH.
President, Dhandhuka Taluka Congress Committee.

Bombay, Saturday,
May 2.

Ban On Mills Lifted.

—:o:—

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee has issued the following statement.

(1) Shri Surya Narayan Spinning and Weaving Mills and (2) Shri Ramchandra Spinning and weaving mills of Panvolapalka Godavery District. (3) Osmanshahi Mills Co., Ltd. Beawar. (4) The Edward Mill Co. Ltd., Beawar have signed the Conges declaration gorm and there the ban is lifted and they are of the Congress. The Congress Committees are hereby formed to make corrections in their list.

FINANCIAL AND FISCAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE R. T. C.

(Continued from page 6.)

gative' would be unknown." (RENE STROUM'S—THE BUDGET P. 6.)

THE FRENCHMAN'S WOES.

The immense significance of this achievement of responsible government through the simple vehicle of the budget can be best appreciated by the Indian reader if, for a while, he turns to the other side of the picture best illustrated in the history of France. Representative institutions were, by no means, the monopoly of the Anglo-Saxon. The French were not without them; but the emergence of a strong centralised monarchy and the institution of a standing army—that inexhaustible argument for all sorts of unwarranted raids on the tax-payers pocket—made the Frenchman, unloose, to his sovereign, for ever as it were, the strings of his purse, unlike his neighbour on the other side of the channel who never relaxed his dragon-watch over his pocket. "A stitch in time saves nine." The Frenchman paid a terrible price for his devotion to irresponsible monarchy. "I venture to say that from the day when the nation (tired of the long struggles) permitted the kings to impose taxes without its co-operation; and from the day when the nobility was base enough to allow the taxing of the third estate on the condition that they themselves be exempted—from that day were scattered the seeds of all the vices and of almost all the abuses which undermined the 'ancient regime' and finally wrought its violent dissolution." (De Tocqueville-Ancient Regime). Nothing short of a century of commotions of the giant Encelaudus as the repeated revolutions of France are known, could evolve order out of this disorder. So bitterly had the Frenchman tasted of the ages of irresponsibility of the Executive, that when he came back into his own and expressed his sovereignty through his control over the purse, he would leave no particle of a "Supply" to the Executive without the annual vote of the Legislature, as will be explained a little later. Liberty first, efficiency afterwards—came to be the natural reaction against blind trust in autocracy.

THE BUDGET AND CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The hypnotism caused by the famous Bismarskian policy of "'Nothing succeeds like success" which rendered the Prussian lower chamber (Landstag) and subsequently the German Reichstag more docile and slavishly disciplined than any set of school children proved, at no distant date, to be the grave of German Monarchy. The power of the purse which by the various constitutional acts was supposed to reside with the people's representatives was rendered nugatory when the 'iron' Chancellor as the Kaiser's servant and responsible to him alone gave validity to the Army 'supply' only on the vote of the despicably subserviant upper chamber. "Is the army to be of the Parliament or of the Emperor?" asked Bismark and to make it independent of Parliament he did his country a grievous wrong. But even in the constitutionally backward Germany the Emperor was quick to apologise and uphold people's right in the budget, though the vicious principle of Septennial grants for the army (instead of annual) could bode nothing but evil for Germany. The coercing, cajoling and intriguing atmosphere created by Bismarck's highhandedness was, purged by the Great War—and Germany, the last refuge of the supporters of Efficiency as against Liberty, at last came into the fold of Responsible Representative Governments where, by Art. 85 of the Act of 1919 the Budget wholly and unequivocally is to be the annual Statute of the Reichstag before which both the Executive and the Reichrat (Upper Chamber) must ultimately bow down. The Succession States of Central Europe those being dates from after the Great War have given equal importance to the Budget as the symbol of the Liberty of these new and small nations. It is not too much to say that if the rights of the Russian Duma of 1905 over the Budget had not been violently transgressed by the ill-advised autocracy of Russia the catastrophic events of 1917 and after, may have been spared to that great people. To sum up, if constitutionalism is to be a real prophylactic of Revolution, the budgetary rights of the people's representatives needs must form the most sacred and inviolable part of the constitution.

(To Be Continued).

STAND BY LUCKNOW DECISIONS.

Beawar Leader's Exhortation.

(From A Correspondent)
BEAWAR, April, 26.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor addressed a largely attended public meeting here on the 25th instant He gave his impressions of the Nationalist Muslim Conference held recently at Lucknow which, he said, had given a lead to the Mussalmans of India. In a stirring speech he exhorted the Muslims to stand by the Lucknow decisions. He condemned separate electorates and pointed out how joint electorates were beneficial to the Community.

He paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi who, the speaker said, sacrificed his life in the endeavour to rescue innocent people during the Cawnpore riots. While Ganesh Shankar, he continued, was risking his life, the Muslim leaders who talked so loudly about separate electorates and Muslim interests were sitting behind closed doors. This was what he learnt from Cawnpore when he went there on his way back from Lucknow concluding Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor made a fervant appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity

RETRENCHMENT IN B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

History Of A "Charity Fund."

(Fdom A Correspondent)
DELHI, April 25.

It seems the B. B. and C. I. Railway has shown great zeal in general reduction of the subordinate staff with a view to economy. Even on this line, the Delhi District has surpassed all others in carrying out drastic reduction. The District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi, has issued two circulars putting a large number of poor clerks on the reduction list called "cumpulsory leave" for indefinite period. Some of the staff have put in even 8 or 10 years permanent services in the Railway. It is strange that while the subordinate clerical and menial staff has been subjected to heavy reduction, the upper European staff has not been touched. The Company could very well fulfil their object by reducing a few European officers or suspending some superfluous branch. For instance, the control system which was introduced recently at great expense and is still costing quite a heavy sum to the Company can safely be suspended for the abnormal period.

INSULT TO INJURY.

To add insult to injury, the District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi, has started a "Charity Fund" and every member of the staff in service has been asked to contribute to this fund. It is proposed that Rs. 20/- per month will be given to the staff on compulsory leave, but they will be required to work as assistants at various stations. This is nothing short of the good old "beggar" system.

This novel method of forced labour in the garb of charity which in itself is not liked by the staff has caused great resentment throughout the district.

FALSE IMPERSONATION FOR PASSPORT.

Accused Sentenced To Pay Fine.

Mr. Narotam R. Lotwala, who was prosecuted at the instance of the Pass Port Superintendent with impersonation and cheating was fined Rs. 35 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Lotwala applied for a passport in 1924 to go to Enkland and continent which was refused. He then applied for a passport in 1925 under another name which was granted. The Government of India later having come to know of this, impounded the passport in Germany and on his return to Bombay recently, Mr. Lotwala, was prosecuted.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

At the third annual general meeting of the Society, the following were elected to form the new Managing Committee of the Society for the year 1931:—President: Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Presidents: Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, Mrs. Tarabai Manecklal.

Treasurer. — Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal.

Hon. Secretaries: Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, Mr. S. S. Navare.

Members:— Mr. Rameshwardas Birla, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Pandit Radhankant Malaviyaji Dr. N. D. Sawarkar, Dr. M. B. Welkar, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Mr. Mukundlal Bansilal, Mr. B. N. Bhagwat, Dr. V. M. Kaikini, Mr. B. V. Dhadphale, Mr. K. Vithal Rao, Mr. N. H. Pandia, Solicitor, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Miss Bachuben Lotwala represents the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Committee.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH OF MAHATMA GANDHI

How New York "Nation" Looks At Karachi Decision Of Congress.

SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING SELF-GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

Gandhi has won even the left wing of his party to his truce with Lord Irwin as a basis for future negotiations. As a result, Gandhi will attend the second round-table conference as chief representantative of the Congress Party. This is excellent news. It is particularly gratifying in the face of most recent events in India. The execution of Bhagat Singh and two other Indians for the murder, in 1928, of a British police officer, and the consequent attacks by the young radicals on Gandhi, who apparently did not feel justified in interceding in behalf of the three men, seemed likely for a time to upset the good work of Gandhi and Lord Irwin. It is to the great credit of the working committee which drew up the Congress resolution that its members by a bold and intelligent stroke turned what was certainly a tactical blunder on the part of the government into a convincing argument against violence of any sort-afainst the original violence of Bhagat Singh and the bnal violence of the King's executioners.

CARTE BLANCHE TO GANDHI

The resolutions with which the Congress delegation faces the round-table conference are at once far-reaching and conciliatory. The most important is the first, which ratifies the Gandhi-Irwin truce and authorizes Congress participation in the Conference. It declares that complete independence as the Congress goal remains intact, but that Congress delegates "will be free to accept such adjustments (i. e. safeguards) as may be demonstrably necessary in the interests of India". The resolution is, in fact, a carte blanche issued to Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow-delegates. What he will be able to achieve in London remains to be seen. That he will ahieve more than any other Indian could is obvious. As for Britain, it is to be hoped that Tory and Laborite alike will read very carefully a speech made by Lord Irwin recently at New Delhi, which runs in part as follows:

There are those who see in the present stirring of thought in India merely a movement engineered by a negligible minority which ought never to have been allowed to attain its present importance because much of it is frankly seditious and could readily have been suppressed by a firm government... That diagnosis I believe to be superficial and distorted and wholly divorced from reality. Nobody will deny that there is sedition. It is also true that the numbers who are politically minded are a fractional minority of the whole, but these things are not the whole or most important part of the picture....

Great Britain will delude herself if she does not recognize that beneath all distinctions of community, class, and social circumstances, there is a growing intelletual consciousness, or more truly self-consciousness, which is very closely akin to what we generally term nationalism.

This would seem to indicate the "change of heart" Gandhi has so often asked for. Assured of that change of heart, Gandhi will submit even to safeguards, though it is certain that the safeguards, projected at the first round table conference will have to be greatly modified to win his approval; just as it is also certain that he will stand firm against granting to the princes and to the landlords the power they would have if the recommendations of the Sankey report were strictly followed.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH OF GANDHI.

The test in London, however, will be preceded by another test at home. The recent riots at Cawnpore point up tragically the importance of the Hindu-Muslim problem which Gandhi has pledged himself to solve. He has said truly that it would be a humiliation if India, demanding independence, were forced at the same time to ask Great Britain to settle such a purely internal question. Despite these communal riots, however, and in view of what has happened within the past few weeks, it seem s certain that India is moving steadily toward self-government. That this recent progress represents a personal triumph for Gandhi cannot be denied. The triumph reaced its climax at Karachi, where Gandhi, in a speech lasting an hour, so stated his position that Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Youth League, immediately afterwards announced his allegience to Gandhi and the truce, and where 50,000 delegates, a day later, demonstrated how complete and secure his leadership has become. But this personal triumph is the least significant aspect of the meeting at Karachi. It is much more significant that India, even despite communal difficulties, is at present united as it has never been before; it is united, moreover, behind a man whose power is no greater than his integrity and whose most sacred principle is his belief in non-violence. If one-sixth of the world's population succeeds in achieving self-government without resort to violence, force as a technique may be recognized for the obsolete futility it has in fact become.—"New York Nation."

DUTY OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

—:o:—

Mysore Volunteer Training Camp

MYSORE, April 30.

Before a large gathering of leading citizens and Congressmen of the city Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, performed the opening ceremony of the volunteer camp in Mysore in the specious mansion of 'Kamalapara' in D. Submiah Road, Mysore City. In declaring the camp open, Sjt. Bhashyam said.

Great is the need of young men and women. We want them to carry the message of Freedom to the oppressed millions of our Countrymen. We want them to fight autocracy out of existence. We want them to plant in every heart the seeds of liberty and on every home the Flag of Freedom. We want them to carry to every corner of the Country the tidings of Swaraj. We want them to destroy the evils of communalism and spread the message of Brotherhood among our Countrymen. We want them to chase the Drink Evil out of the Country and to rid us of our Slavery to foreign Cloth and foreign domination. We want them to put down the sweating and exploitation of labour and the grinding taxation imposed on the peasants. We want them to kindle in every corner of the Country the Fire of Nationalism and rouse our countrymen to patriotic endeavour. We want them to lift Society from the rut of conventional morass into which it has fallen, to purify and perfect humanity and set it on the road to hapiness and honour.

Great is the task and greater still the training neded for it; and I hope and pray that those who enter the portals of this Camp shall be able, when they issue out of it into the world, to achieve it with glory to themselves and honour to this Institution. That depends in a large measure on the personal example of those who are in charge of this Camp. On their Purity of Character, simplicity of life, their devotion to truth and humbleness of conduct, on their gentleness and generosity, zeal, love and wisdom will depend the success and the honour of this Modern Gurukula. And he, in particular, who is in charge of these young men, should be pure and perfect as were the Rishies of old. He must be the living example of all his precepts, the embodiment of all those qualities which he seeks to combine in a Volunteer, the personification of all those virtues which are the essential nature of a sincere disciple of Truth. It is a great and onerous office; yet I do not, doubt we can find Countrymen great enough for the task.

PROF. SAHANI DEAD

—:o:—

A Great Sind Educationist

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, May 1.

Prof. S. C. Shahani, M.L.A. who was Principal of the local D. J. Sind College for over ten years died last evening after having continually remained unconscious for two days. He had been suffering from diabetes since a year and was operated upon for diabetic ulcer without any effect. The body has been detained in the house as his son Prof. M. S. Shahani of Delhi and his daughter Mrs. Rukl S. Gidvani of Ahmedabad are expected to arrive to-day. The funeral procession, is to start this evening.

The death is widely mourned and all schools are closed to-day as a mark of respect. The deceased was a leading educationist in the province. Since a long time he had been agitating for the creation of a separate university for Sind. He was the first Indian Principal of the local Arts College, and the remaining two colleges, viz, Engineering and Law, owe their existence solely to him. He took part in several public movement. He was President of the Hindu Saba since its start. He was a member from Sind on the first Assembly when he along with the late Seth Harchandrai had resigned in protest against the increase in Salt Tax. He was re-elected.

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POLICE ASSAULTS ON MEDICAL MEN CONDEMNED.

Creation Of A National Medical Register.

RESOLUTIONS OF A. I. MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

Many important resolutions were passed at the seventh session of the All-India Medical Conference held in Poona recently under the presidency of Dr. Jivraj Mehta. The following are a few of the resolutions:—

POLICE ASSAULTS ON MEDICAL WORKERS.

This Conference strongly condemns the assaults by the Police on Ambulance and Medical workers on various occasions during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

This Conference condemns the policy of Government in not inviting any representative of the independent medical profession to the Medical Conference held in Simla in June 1930, to consider the question of the creation of an all-India Medical Council.

"INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL."

While this Conference is in favour of the creation of the Indian Medical Council, it is emphatically of opinion:—

(a) That it should be, if and when started, an independent and predominently a non-official body with an adequate representation of the independent medical practitioners—both Graduates and Licentiates—and should have a non-official elected President from the beginning, and (b) that its functions should be, among others, to maintain a uniform and minimum high standard of medical education in India.

NATIONAL REGISTER.

This Conference is of opinion that no one who is not on the Indian Medical Register should be entertained in the Civil, Military, Naval or Air Services of the country or be permitted to act as a ship's Surgeon or in such other services.

This Conference is of opinion:—

(a) That the preliminary qualification for admission to all medical institutions should be the intermediate Science certificate examination of different Indian Universities or its equivalent. (b) That it is urgently necessary to improve the equipment and standard of education in the medical schools so as to approximate the same to that of the Medical Colleges of the University standard. (c) That in the meanwhile, the Conference strongly recommends:—

(1) That the training of the Licentiates should be improved by—

(i) Extending the period of instruction in the medical schools to at least five years throughout India, (ii) The better equipment of medical schools and (iii) the appointment of better qualified teachers therein.

(2) That the time has also come to consider whether this could not be achieved by abolishing some of the medical schools and utilizing the funds thus made available in improving the remaining medical schools due regard being given to the already existing medical schools established under definite Endowments or Trusts.

(3) That facility should be given to the Licentiates to enable them with further supplementary training to appear at the M.C.P.S. Examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and also at the University Examinations for medical degrees and

(d) that a Committee of eminent medical men be appointed by Government to go into the whole question and report at an early date.

DECISIONS OF BOMBAY AND BENGAL GOVTS. CONDEMNED.

This Conference strongly condemns the recent decision of the Government of Bombay to reduce the term of instruction in the medical schools from five to four years and regards this as a very reactionary and retrograde measure.

This Conference (1) condemns the policy of the Government of Bengal (a) in opening several medical schools in the different district towns of the Presidency, (b) and in appointing medical men not sufficiently highly qualified in charge of these schools, and

(2) urges that this policy be immediately abandoned in the interest of medical education in India.

This Conference brings to the notice of the authorities of medical colleges and hospitals in India the urgent necessity of starting special post-graduate classes for medical practitioners.

INADVISABILITY OF CERTAIN TRANSFERS.

This Conference views with great displeasure the transference of professors in one special subject to a chair in another subject in medical colleges and schools and hopes that the local Governments as well as the Public Services Commission will consider the inadvisability of making such transfer while making or recommending appointments.

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PROF. RAO'S CHALLENGE TO SCHUSTER.

1/6d. Ratio 'Dangerously Near Gold Export Point'

"PROBLEM OF INDIAN CURRENCY PART OF INDIA'S MASS CONSCIOUSNESS."

"The problem of Indian currency has become a part of the mass consciousness of the people of this country. Even the Indian National Congress which cannot boast of expert economic knowledge has adopted among its demands, one relating to the question of fixing of the ratio" declared Pro. V. K. R. V. Rao in delivering the second of the series of Madon Memorial lectures at the University Convocation Hall on Thursday evening.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, who presided on the occasion, criticised the 18 d. ratio and remarked that the poor agriculturists were better off when the 16 d. ratio was current.

The subject of the lecture was the gold parity of the rupee or the question of the ratio.

The lecturer said that his point of approach to the problem was somewhat different from those who usually dealt with the question of the ratio. He did not join those who were identifying the currency problem of India with that of the Ratio and who hoped to achieve the milleneum by a mere reduction in the Ratio. To him the fundamental question was that of the gold standard and from that arose the gold parity of the rupee or the relation of the rupee to the theoretical gold Mohur, the introduction of which he had advocated in his first lecture.

Under his scheme there would be no problem of 1s. 4d. or 1s 6d; exchange with the British pound sterling would always be at par so long as the British Currency authorities maintained the gold value of their pound and the Indian Currency authorities maintained the gold value of their Mohur. This does not mean however that the relation between the Rupee and the Mohur may be fixed at or allowed to remain at any arbitrary figure.

The existing statutory relation between the rupee and gold is legally fixed at Rs. 21-3-10 per tola of fine gold, that being the Mint's purchasing price. This was the figure recommended by the Hilton Young Commission, which they arrived at on the basis of the Bank of England's selling price of gold per standard ounce, and a 1s. 6d. par of exchange of the rupee to sterling. The statutory value of the rupee is therefore 1s. 6d. and has been so from March 1927.

HILTON-YOUNG COMMISSION

Discussing the question whether the Government was justified fixing the ratio at 1s. 6d. in 1927, he said:—The question has been debated almost 'ad nuseum" and very little can be added to the powerful arguments advanced by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in his minute of dissent. He did not want to dwell upon the way in which Government pushed up the exchange in 1925, nor on the way in which the majority of the Hilton-Young Commission, ignoring the effect of deliberate governmental action on the exchange, used as their star argument for stabilisation the fact of the 'de facto' rate being 1s. 6d. But he wanted to point out how the recommendations of the Commission were not quite consistent with the theory and principles of stabilisation. Thus, while monetary experts are agreed that it is impossible to find, at a given moment, perfect adjustment between the internal and external value of the local currency in any country in the world, the Hilton Young Commission proceeded on the assumption that the unlooked-for miracle had happened in India and that 1s. 6d., the 'de facto' rate of exchange, was in perfect adjustment with internal prices.

In the case of India, both expediency and the final objective demanded a ratio below 1s. 6d.; the most convenient such rate was 1s. 4d.; as it had long been the gold parity of the rupee. But the Commission ignored both expediency and the final objective and recommended a rate which not only involved deflation with all its dire consequences, but also did not succeed in taking India any nearer the gold standard as it failed to draw gold to the Currency reserves.

CHALLENGE TO FNINANCE MEMBER

Attending to the next question, viz., the working of the ratio during the last four years, he said:— The last four years in this country have been years of great economic distress, increasing unemployment, general trade depression, currency contraction and high money rates. All the phenomena which are associated with and are the result of external over-valuation of a local currency are present in India. The Finance Member of the Government of India admits their presence, but disputes their cause. According to his contentions, the fall in world prices has caused a similar movement in Indian prices with a resulting decrease in currency demand. The Government of India as the currency authority, therefore, had to contract currency; otherwise there would have been an inflationary position in India which would upset the balance of trade and drain away India's gold reserves. "This," says the Finance Member, "is elementary." But this elementary exposition of the currency policy of Government fails to answer the following questions:—

(1) When there was no fall in world gold prices as measured by index number of the United States Labour Bureau between 1927 and September 1928, was there no contraction of Currency in India? Was there not a resulting fall in Indian prices?

(2) When the world fall in prices started from September 1929, did contraction of currency always follows an initial fall in Indian prices? Can statistics on this matter be produced month by month?

(3) When a policy of contraction was undertaken on the fall in world prices, as is alleged, did the Government of India regulate their contraction according to the fall in world prices and only carry out that much contraction as would make the Indian price level fall to the same extent to which the world level had fallen?

CONCLUSIONS.

Our conclusion is, therefore, that:—

1. The decision to fix the ratio at 1s. 6d. in 1927 was inexpedient and unwise.

2. That in trying to maintain this ratio currency had been contracted to an extent in excess of that required by the fall in world prices; money rates had been rendered dear and large additions made to the sterling debt of the Government of India.

3. That in spite of the contraction, the boycott, the increased tariffs and the fall in demand for sterling caused by floatation of huge sterling loans, exchange has sagged considerably during the last two years and is dangerously near the gold export point.

Thus giving up 1s. 6d. and leaving exchange alone for a time accompanied by a purchase of gold by Government on favourable terms will lead to the introduction of the rupee and with it the final disappearance of the vexatious ratio problem. The resulting instability in exchange for the next few years is worth enduring if as a result India is able to obtain a full and automatic gold standard at the end of the period.

MAY DAY IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Women Workers' Enthusiasm.

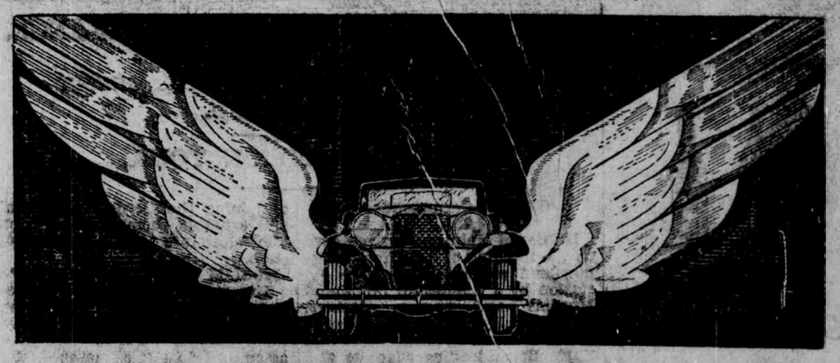
(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 2.

"May Day" was observed by the working classes of Nagpur with unique enthusiasm. All mills were closed at the instance of the Nagpur Textile Union half an hour earlier, and over 5 000 workers, marching in procession with Red and Tri-colour Flags assembled behind the old station grounds. Women alone numbered over 1,000. This was for the first time that women workers gathered in such large numbers and took part in Labour demonstrations.

Mr. P. M. Naidu, Secretary of the Union, read the annual report. He emphasised the need of closer co-operation of mill authorities the National Congress and the Government with Labour Movement. Membership of the Union was over 2,600.

Mr. R. S. Rukar presided and a number of resolutions were passed demanding greater representation of the Indian Trade Unionists at the Round Table Conference supporting Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose in his efforts to bring about unity in the ranks of the Trade Unionists and approving of holding of the next Trade Union Congress at Calcutta. Mr. Kamdin, manager of the Empress Mills, also attended. "May Day" was never celebrated on such a grand scale before, and the spirit of solidarity, shown by the working classes, was unparalleled.



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MEETING THE SEPARATISTS' CHALLENGE.

Muslim Nationalist Parties At Jaunpur And Azamgarh.

DR. MAHMUD ON TOUR.

(From A Correspondent.)
JAUNPUR, April 27.

Dr. Sayed Mahmood arrived here on the morning of 23rd from Lucknow and was received at the Fy. station by a number of prominent Muslims and congress workers. From the Ry. station he motored straight to the residence of Mirza Haide Beg a leading advocate and influencial nationalist Muslim and discussed the political situation of the country with him. At 9 a.m. he met local congress workers in Seva press and had an informal talk regarding the congress programme with them. In the evening at 4 p.m. Mirza Sahib called all the prominent and influential Muslims of the city to a small meeting at his residence and Dr. Mahmood had a long drawn out conversation with them over the question of joint electorate and as a result of it a strong and representative Muslim nationalist party was formed with the following as office bearers.

WORK STARTED.

President, Mirza Haider Beg Advocate.
Vice Presidents. Molvi Vegar Husain, Vakil.
Kazi Abul Baqa.
Secretaries, Mr. Abdul Hai Abbasi, Vakil.
Sayed Qazim Husain, Vakil.
Mr. Habib Husain, Editor "Rasti."

Almost all the local Muslim Vakils and mukhtars have joined the party and a strong working committee has now been formed and it has taken up the work in right earnest.

In the evening at 7 p.m. a huge gathering was addressed by him at the Town Hall under the auspicies of the local Congress Committee where a large number of Muslims including all the elite of the city of either community were present. In his inspiring speech he stressed upon the Muslims the advisability of joining the freedom movement and exhorted them to insist upon joint electorate with reservation of seats.

MUSLIM PUBLIC'S SUPPORT

The speech was highly appreciated and had such a salutary effect that the Muslims next day, when Doctor Sahib was gone. assembled in Atala mosque for Friday prayers and unanimously approved of the formation of the party and accepted its principles

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE AT AZAMGARH.

(From A Correspondent.)
AZAMGARH, April 25

Dr. Syed Mahmud arrived here on April 24th, and stayed at the Shibli Manzil. He had long conversation with the local Congress workers and addressed a public meeting at night. A district nationalist Muslim party was formed with the following as office bearers:—

President: Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Sohail, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Secretary: Mirza Ehsan Ahmad Beg, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Joint Secretary: Hafiz Abdul Hameed, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. Maulvi Masud Ali Nadvi.
2. Mirza Murtaza Beg, B.A., LL.B. Advocate.
3. Shah Mohmad Ishaq, B.A., LL.B. Advocate.
4. Maulvi Abdul Ali Ansari, B.A., LL.B. Vakil.
5. Shah M. Alaul Haq, B.A., LL.B. Vakil.
6. Maulvi Aminuddin, B.A., LL.B. Vakil.
7. Shah Ghulam Sabir, Chairman Education Committee, Azamgarh.
8. Hakim Mohamed Ishaq Saheb.
9. Haji Abdul Ghafoor.
10. Shah Moinuddin.
11. Maulvi Mohamed Ali Khan Saheb Mukhtar.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT "BOMBAY CENTRAL"

"Facilities Outweight Inconveniences", Say Railway Authorities

The "Bombay Chronicle" having received numerous complaints from local passengers travelling from "Bombay Central Station" that the local Booking Office was far away from the platform and that it entailed considerable hardship to the local passengers to run to the platform which was at considerable distance after going through the ordeal of the turnstile, a representative of the "Chronicle" called on the Agent's Office to ascertain the railway company's point of view. He was told that the matter is under consideration of the Advisory Committee. The railway authorities, however, would be glad to receive from the travelling public any constructive suggestion in regard to its location.

"We do our best to make the travelling public comfortable" said an official, who is in charge of this department. "We have given nearly twenty booking offices at the "Central" against one at Colaba before. We have installed electric fans at all the platforms while there was none at Colaba before. The Hindu and the Mahommedan Restaurants are being regularly supervised by railway officials and on the whole facilities given on the "Central" outweigh the petty inconveniences."

Speaking on the facilities and amenities, he referred to a question in which he urged the travelling public to co-operate with the railway company. At the "Central" station he said, the railway company had made arrangement to supply clean towels to the passengers who required them after a wash. All that passengers had to do was to put an anna in the slot and up would come out a clean and unused towel. After using the towel, it was to be thrown in the basket nearby for dhobi's wash so that it might again go to the slot. One day, the whole slot was emptied by somebody who dropped a few nickle coins and took delivery of the whole stock of the towels deposited in the slot. The towels, he said, were costly and each piece was worth Rs. 2.

Then almost every day cases of breaking and damaging of the railway property are reported. Some day electric bulbs are smashed, next day wiring is damaged, and so forth. He therefore, appealed the travelling public to co-operate with the railway company to put a stop to this mischievous practice.

VILLAGE RE-CONSTRUCTION IN OLPAD.

Work Of Congress Volunteers.

(From Our Correspondent.)
OLPAD, May 1.

After the march through villages during the National Week the first Training Camp of volunteers was held at the village of Tala from 23rd to 30th April which was attended by about 25 volunteers, who are to do work during the whole year. The programme included physical training, 'Chhavni' management, carding, spinning, first aid, etc. The whole village also co-operated. A Flag-Salutation was held every morning and the Vanar Sena was trained in drilling, singing and turning the takli. A local Panch has been established with seven headmen to hear all disputes, enforce prohibition and work for village re-construction Provision has also been made for arbitration in cases of dispute. Other Camps will be held during the coming fort-night, at various villages in the Talooka. Almost all villagers have become members of the Congress. A special feature is a vow taken by a large number of villagers to boycott foreign sugar. The boycott of foreign cloth is a settled fact in the villages. Young boys have given up smoking and the Vanars clean the village.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AND BAZAR.

Preparations In Ahmedabad.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Swadeshi Prachar Samiti, which has been established by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, has undertaken the task of holding a Swadeshi Exhibition and a Bazaar from 15th May to 31st May 1931. Great preparation are being made by the Samiti to make the Exhibition and Bazaar a great success. Representatives of the Samiti are sent to all parts of India. It is expected that fine exhibits of different varieties from different parts of India will be placed by manufacturers and a good number of stalls will be hold by different traders, from different parts of India.

The unique feature of this Exhibition is that the Mills are excluded and great importance is attached to Khadi. The Samiti is fortunate to get the services of the Banker who has promised to invite A. I. S. A. through Mr. Shankerlal Banker who has promised to invite all the centres of the A. I. S. A. to hold stalls and show the processes of the manufacture of Khadi in the Bazaar.

It is expected that this Exhibition and Bazaar will be a huge success like the Azad Bazaar which was organised by the same Samiti under the name of the British Goods Boycott Committee. It is trusted that this Exhibition and Bazaar will set an example to different parts in the Bombay Presidency in particular and other parts of India in general to give Khadi the highest place it deserves as a symbol for the economic salvation of India.

Trichur Women's War On Foreign Cloth.

(From Our Correspondent.)
TRICHUR, April 27.

Taking advantage of the presence of the huge gathering of people from all parts of Malabar at Trichur to take part in the Puram festival, vigorous Congress propaganda was carried out in Trichur and suburban areas. A big procession headed by prominent Congress workers of the place, paraded the main streets and terminated in a public meeting in the Kin Kad Maidan. Mr. Amsi Narayana Pillai, the poet-patriot of Malabar, explained to the audience the significance of khadi and also emphasised the need for communal unity.

War on foreign cloth is in full swing at Trichur. Many ladies have enrolled themselves as volunteers and are in the vanguard of the picketing activities. Two merchants have agreed so far to get their foreign cloth sealed by Congress authorities. The Sevikas have disarmed almost all opposition.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES AT NAGARPARKAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGAR PARKAR, Apr. 27.

The 'Peshwar Martyrs Day' was celebrated here. A procession was taken out and a meeting was held. Sjt. Dayaram spoke on the bravery shown by the Pathans and their unadulterated faith in the Satyagraha movement and exhorted the people to rise to the occasion and be prepared to sacrifice their all in the service of the Motherland.

The shop of Bhai Annandomal, provision merchant, was picketed for importing foreign sugar in contravention of the pledge signed by him. The picketing continues in the most peaceful manner, under the charge of Shrimati Sitabai Dayaram.

The All-India National flag Day was celebrated here in a most fitting manner on the 26th April. In the morning a big procession started and passed through the whole town and arrived at the Azad Maidan. The National Flag was hoisted by Shrimati Sitabai. In the evening a procession started from Gandhi Ashram and terminated at Gandhi Chawk, where a meeting was held. Sjt. Dayaram explained the meaning of the country. The public was exhorted National Flag which represented the life and honour of the to take to strict swadeshism in thought, word and deed. Every one present should therefore make a pledge on the sacred occasion to serve the country and help swadeshism and unite. Maharaj Moolshankar Acharya followed and made a thrilling speech and spoke on the significance of the National Flag. He warned the cloth dealers to wipe off all thoughts from their minds of disposing of their sealed foreign cloth stocks. Every inch of foreign cloth was to be burnt or re-exported. He exhorted the people to help the Congress work with all their might.

Shrimati Sitabai is going from house to house in the town to enroll Congress members.

A Wedding In Swadeshi

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, May 1.

The gaily decorated spacious mandap raised at Barrister D. G. Diwarker's residence on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of his niece Miss Shantabai, on Wednesday the 29th May, was constructed with all Swadeshi goods. The cloth used was khadi, and decorations were Indian made. Both the bride and the bridegroom were dressed in Swadeshi and the piece of cloth, known as 'Antar-Pat', was pure khadar.

COOK GETS 9 MONTHS' R. I.

Keeping Revolver And Catridges Without License.

RANGOON, May 2.

Muthuswamy a cook employed in Oxfordshire was sentenced to-day nine months rigorous imprisonmest by the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate for possessing an unlicensed six-chambered revolver and twenty-five cartridges. The accused admitted possessios of revolver stating that he had brought it from Marseilles, but came out with it for self-protection owing to previous riots in Rangoon when his uncle died. The accused was arrested late in the night in a teashop.—A. P.

DRUG DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Protest Against Govt. Attitude.

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS RESIGN.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, May 2.

The President, Vice-President and eleven elected members of the Drug District Council have resigned in a body as a protest against the Government attitude. Last year the Government grant to the District Council was reduced by Rs. 10,000. This was further reduced by 19,000. The reduction in grant forced the District Council to close down many primary schools as also give up their scheme for compulsory education. Their proposal to abolish the post of the paid Secretary as a measure of economy has also been rejected by the local Government. The office-bearers and members, therefore, think it improper to continue in office. The local Government informed the Council that it was liable to be dissolved on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs and gave it time to improve matters. The members on the other hand hold that the local Government's decision is one-sided and that Government alone are responsible for it. They also fail to understand why the Deputy Commissioner's report on the District Council is not being given to them for explanation. They have therefore, decided to resign under protest.

Fatal Motor Accident In Rangoon.

RANGOON, May 2.

A fatal motor accident occurred last night resulting in the death of Mr. J. H. Quicke (22), a European Assistant of Bulloch Brothers. It is reported that Mr. Quicke was returning to the chummery shortly after midnight in his own car when it skidded on Sule Pagoda Road which had just been watered and dashed against another car belonging to Captain Hamilton.

As a result of the impact Mr. Quicke was thrown out, sustaining serious head injuries, to which he succumed at the hospital two hours later.—A. P.

N. W. F. Reforms Committee.

SIMLA, May 2.

A communique has been issued by the Reforms Office of the Government of India giving the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committee on classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier.

The Chairman is Mr. H. G. Haig, I.C.S., and members are Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum, M.L.A., Mr. C. Latimer, I.C.S., Nawab Hamidullah Khan of Toru, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, M.L.A., Rai Bahadur Lala Thakur Datta, Mr. Muhamma Yunus Khan, Mian Ahmed Shah and Mr. E. T. Coates, I.C.S., Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh will act as the Secretary of the Committee whose headquarters will be at Peshawar.

The terms of reference are as follows:

"With reference to the report of Sub-Committee No. 5 of the Round Table Conference to make recommendations as to classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier Province as Provincial or Central and on the basis of the classification proposed to examine the allocation of expenditure between Central and Provincial heads and to report the extent to which it would be necessary to supplement the Provincial revenues in order to meet charges under Provincial heads."—A. P.

MAHAKOSHAL POLITICAL COFERENCE.

Several Congressmen Proposed For Presidentship.

(From A Correspondent).
SAUGOR, May 2.

Messrs. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Ravishanker Shukla, Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Durgashanker Mehta and Salpekerji from the Province along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Sunderlalji, Babu Rajendra Prashad, Dr. Kitchlew Sjt. Madhavarao, Aney, Dr. Mahmood, Mr. Brelvi, Sjt. Jamnalalji Bajaj, Maulana Ataulla Shah Bukhari, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and "Frontier Gandhi" Abdul Gaffar Khan have been proposed for the presidentship of the Mahakoshal Political Conference to be held at Saugor during the first week of June. The above names have been re-submitted to the District Congress Committees for final selection of one name to reach the Reception Committee office before the 8th instant. The Reception Committee elects its office-bearers to-day.

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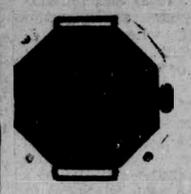

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x Tango ,,	6893	29 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	18 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	....	@1 June
Iyo ,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
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ARRIVALS.
May 2.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Bassein, Bangalore, Collings, London, Vasna, Hull, Busrah, Gharinda, Endusby, Bhavnagar, Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
May 3.
Tokushima Maru, Kamayona, Kobe.
Lindenfels, Bremmer, Hamburg.
Chinkoa, Hale, Calcutta.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S Bangalore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Bangalore arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 174 passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N Coy's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S S Ghurenda:—The B I S N Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Lindenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Lindenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chinkoa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

Bombay, May 2.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 2.
1 Bangalore, N F N F M M and Co.
2 Hatarana Dunkirk 7-5 M M and Co.
3 Britannia Liverpool 9-5 Graham T. Co.
4 Kioto Dunkirk 5-5 K. Nixon and Co.
5 City of Carlisle Karachi 6-5 Killick Nixon & Co.
6 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-5, N Y Kaisha.
8 Durenda, Europe, NF, M M & Co.
9 Masula Hull 14-5 M. N. and Co.
10 Tokushima Maru, Japan 2-5 N Y Kaisha.
11 Bassano, Karachi, 4-5, J Finlay and Co.
12 Chelsea Hamburg N F Grahams Trading
13 Birkenfels, Hamburg, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Kenya, Durbon, 6-5, M M & Co.
15 Lindenfels, Antwerp 3.5 L Edward Ltd.
17 Genoa Maru, Kobe, 5-5, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Shinnoh Maru, Karachi 7-5 O S Kaisha
3 Chakla Karachi 2-5 M M and Co.
10|11 Jalapalaka, N F N F Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta, 3-5, M M & Co.
B Fager, Bangkok 3-5 F F Campbell and Co.
D|E Jalavijaya, Colombo, 4-5, Scindia S N Co.
G Strudsholm Karachi 2-5 National S S Co.
M Shuja, N F N F T M M and Co.
Jetty-End, Rahmani, N F N F T Morrison & Co.

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Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.
FROM OSLO.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Neuenfels 3-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
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Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 30-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

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Hatrana, 7-5-31 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Carlisle 4-5-31 K N Co.
Britannia 9-5-31 G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Birkenfels 5-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Chelsea, N G S T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru N F N Y Kaisha
Genoa Maru N F N Y Kaisha
Shinoh Maru, N F C S Kaisha.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Kioto, 5-5-31, K N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna N F L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra, N F M M and Co.
Vasna, N F M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 6-5-31, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager N F F F Campbell Co.
Skuld N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR RANGOON
Gharinda N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T C
City of Carlisle K N Co.
FOR HAMBURGH.
Birkenfels, L Edwards, Ltd.
Chelsea, G T Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, M M & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK
Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Shinnoh Maru, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya M M & Co
FOR RANGOON
Gharinda M M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager F F Campbell Co.
Skuld F F Campbell Co.
FOR BUSKEH.
Bandra M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
British Ambassador 1-5-31.
Rahmani 1-5-31.
Strudshrim 1-5-31.

IMPORTS.

S S Simla, Agents: L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—103 cases hardware, 622 cases Earthern ware, 20 cases wax, 183 cases paper, 200 cases slates, 80 cases stoves, 34 cases lamps, 49 cases globes, 150 drums chemicals and 200 bundles Y M squares.

From Oslo:—2335 cases wire nails, 2081 cases paper, 32 cases boards, 100 drums whale oil and 300 drums chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—750 cases ceilings, 1991 cases paper, 40 cases hinges and 50 cases iron ore.

From Antwerp:—123 coils wire, 68 bales woollen yarn, 40 bales Artificial silk yarn, 100 cases beer, 275 cases paper, 53 cases China clay, 37 cases glue, 109 cases balls, 76 cases glow-lamps, 413 cases glass ware, 60 drums chemicals, 211 bundles nails, 356 bundles bolts and nuts, 799 bundles steel sheets, 100 bundles steel circles, 150 bundles steel bars, 584 bundles steel ties, 472 bundles steel hoops, 44 bundles steel plates, 1370 bundles steel angles, 147 bundles steel rivets, 243 bundles tiles, 32 bundles pins, 159 bundles hinges, and 108 bundles wheels and axles.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 2.

S S Masula, for Havre:—400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—2000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hatarana, for Dubkirk:—1120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 150 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co., and 6 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha, Ltd.

For London:—20 bales goat skin A E Bhumenthal, 200 cwts. till seed T S Thadani and Sons, 990 cwts. mosoor and 500 cwts. kordi seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Britannia, for Marseilles:—105 bales cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw Clarke and Smith, Ltd, 200 bales wool raw, M Nissim, 4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H O Oomerbhoy, 2700 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 2400 cwts. linseed oil cakes R J Daver.

For Glasgow:—240 cwts. groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy, 3 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahamkhlal and Co.

S S City of Carlisle, for Manchester:—750 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—1500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—2102 cwts. myrabollum P Mathradas and Co, and 200 cwts. till seed T S Thadani & sons.

S S Birkenfels, for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros, 1000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Sanfrancisco:—150 bales cot ton thread waste, B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Ghent:—15 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co., 55 bales cot ton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For New York:—430 cwts. gum karaya, P Kooverji and Co.

For Antwerp:—275 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co, 43 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal, 210 cwts. gum Arabic C Morarji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—75 bales cotton akund, R Pallamji & Co, 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S Kioto, for Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, B Mavji and Co, 55 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co, 55 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cot ton Co.

For Antwerp:—174 bales hemp, V Bhasker, 400 cwts. mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—70 cwts. gum ghatty, N Moolji and Co.

S S Lindenfels, for Rotterdam:—1485 cwts. joowari, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna, for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co, 200 cwts. groundnuts, T S Thadani and Sons.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co, 1000 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Arcona:—1000 cwts. Castor seed, T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Chelsia, for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 2000 cwts. groundnuts, H V Oomerbhoy, 2000 groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy, 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros, 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills, 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren, 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.

S S Tango Maru, for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaish, Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Genoa Maru, for Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ld.

For Singapore:—3225 cwts. oni-onions R E Dadachanji.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—750 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Hongkong:—30 cwts. fish mows, R Dhanji and Co, 3750 cwts unions R E Dadachanji.

S S Shinnoh Maru, for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd, 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton raw O Suleiman & Co. 500 bls. cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co., 1000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co, 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co, 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—2000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

MUTTRA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Dr. Alam To Preside.

Doctor Mahammed Alam has consented to preside over the District Political Conference to be held at Muttra on May 15, 16 and 17. Preparations are being made for the conference.

In connection with the conference, a Swadeshi Exhibition is also being organised. Industrial institutions and firms are requested to send over their best exhibits in Indian Arts and Crafts for which prizes will be awarded. Correspondence in this connection may be had with the District Congress Committee, Muttra.

Competitive examination for admission to the Indian Service of Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Engineers and Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department will be held in Delhi beginning on 2nd November 1931 under rules and regulations published in the Gazette of India dated 2nd May 1931. The examination will be a combined examination for the purpose of filling vacancies in the three services mentioned.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 2.

May	.....
July	..... 9.64
October	..... 10.21
December	..... 10.34
January	..... 10.54

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 2.

May	..... 9.40
July	..... 9.61
Middling Spot	..... 9.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 2.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

	opening	closing.
May	5.16	5.18
June		5.22
July	5.24	5.26
August		5.31
September		5.34
October	5.35	5.38
November		5.41
December		5.45
January	5.47	5.49
February		5.53
March	5.56	5.58
April		5.62
May		5.66
Middling Spot		5.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 2.
Estimated Spot Sales 2,000 bales.
Sales for Export Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

May	7.71
July	7.85
September	8.01
October	8.06
November	8.13
January	8.28
March	8.42
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 2.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple	4.05
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.25
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.45
Oomra, Good	3.45
Oomra, Fully Good	3.65
Oomra, Fine	3.85
Bengal, Good	3.21
Bengal, Fully Good	3.33
Bengal, Fine	3.51
Scinde, Fully Good	3.36
Scinde, Fine	3.51
Scinde, Superfine	3.66

HELP THE HOMELESS

—:o:—

An Appeal For Funds.

Messrs. B. G. Khor, N. R. Wadia, B. R. Ambedkar write.

About a month ago an accidental fire burnt to ashes 23 out of 28 houses in the village of Sai near Ambernath in Kalyan Taluka.

The fire consumed the whole stock of grain and other belongings of the people, who are rendered quite destitute and are now camping in the open with their families. What their plight will be when the monsoon sets in may well be imagined. These fires are an annual occurrence and they cannot be prevented till the village housing is improved. During the last two years, the inhabitants of Venjad, Sai, Dapivali and Walivali have been helped when similar fires ruined their villages.

The rebuilding of the 23 houses will cost about Rs. 1,000/ even if they are built in the same fashion as the old houses. Owing to the approaching rainy season, the work of relief has to be undertaken almost immediately. It is our desire to form an organisation for improving village housing and doing other rural reconstruction work, but an immediate problem is to render help to the unfortunate people of Sai. May we request you to render such help as you can to this philanthropic object. We need not assure you that the work of granting relief will be impartially and carefully done.

KHAMGAON MUSLIMS AND JOINT ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

Propaganda To Be Started.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A meeting of Khamgaon Muslim Nationalists was held last night under the Presidentship of Mr. A. Latif Salik, the President of the Nationalist Muslim Party to discuss the Lucknow Conference proposals and proceedings. After a long discussion the proceedings of the Lucknow Conference, specially the question of Joint Electorate, was confirmed and adopted as the earliest necessity of the day. The members assembled took a vow to spread Nationalism amongst the community and help the cause of the country.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Mr. L. R. Kadam's Statement In Court

MEERUT, April 23.

Dr. Mukerji having finished his statement Mr. Lakshman Rao Kadam (an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case) was called upon to make his statement in Court on the 23rd instant. Explaining his activities amongst the agricultural and industrial workers he said that the inspiration came to him from the Indian National Congress when at its session a resolution was passed in this connection, in December 1926. He then described how he wrote a letter to Mr. N. M. Joshi and through his recommendation came to be acquainted with Mr. Jhabwala and the G. I. P. Railway Union a branch of which was subsequently opened at Jhansi at his instance. Mr. Kadam also related his acquaintance with Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri on the occasion of the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore in 1927.

FURTHER ANTECEDENTS.

Regarding his signing the membership form of W.P.P. of Bombay and writing to Mr. Mirajkar he said that the same motive actuated him as in the case of the Congress resolution at Gauhati and correspondence with Mr. N. M. Joshi, especially when similar items of work such as Trade Union, education and peasant activities were also mentioned in this form as in the Congress resolution.

Mr. Kadam said that Messrs. Joglekar and Mirajkar were introduced to him at the Cawnpore Trade Union Congress by the late Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidhyarthi, the chairman of the reception committee. He knew Mr. Joglekar as the representative of the Textile workers union in Bombay. Replying to a question about a book "Modern India" he said he had brought it from the public library Jhansi because he was told it was a criticism of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress from the communist point of view. He said he had about 4 or 5 hundred other books such as Mahatma Gandhi's "Young India" and other literature of similar kind which the police did not seize.

CONFERENCE AT JHANSI IN 1928.

Then Mr. Kadam related his work in the G. I. P. union at Jhansi of which he was the branch secretary and how he convened a Bundelkhand Kisan Mazdoor conference at Jhansi in 1928. This conference was held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee and as was apparent both the political conference and this conference were closely connected and had nothing to do with W. P. Parties Mr. Jhabwala was elected president of this conference because of his being the General Secretary of the G.I.P. Union and the president of the ward congress committee, Bombay.

Giving reasons for his invitation to Messrs. Muzaffar Ahmad and Mirajkar, Mr. Kadam said that it was done only as a matter of courtesy in the case of the first gentleman and with a view to showing to the second gentleman that he was quite capable of doing his work amongst the peasants and workers independently of him. He said that prominent Congress men like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose were also invited. Mr. Pl. C. Joshi was not invited but came of his own accord.

JHABWALA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Explaining his position regarding the publication of Mr. Jhabwala's presidential address by him as the secretary of the reception committee, Mr. Kadam said that it was just in keeping with the established custom. He said that he had asked Mr. Jhabwala to explain to him as to what he meant by establishment of a happy millenium of Soviet Raj' but the explanation which was tendered was convincing. Further Mr. Kadam said that the resolutions recovered from the G. I. P. Union Office at Bombay regarding Bundelkhand Kisan Mazdoor conference Jhansi were unauthorised, baseless and misleading. Then he drew the attention of the Court to resolutions supporting the Nehru report, boycotting the Simon commission and congratulating the Bardoli peasants.

HIS POSITION ON W. P. P.

While replying to some questions he pointed out that the junior counsel was wrong in mentioning in the lower court that he was present at the Meerut conference, but the inquiring Magistrate contradicted and said that Mr. Kadam was preoccupied with similar work at Jhansi. Explaining his position in regard to the W.P.P. he said he knew it as a subsidiary organisation in pursuance of congress policy. He said he seconded the resolution on the Trade Union movement in A.I.W.P. conference at Calcutta but to avoid proving his views the prosecution had not exhibited his speech. He said he was never elected a member of the executive committee, but it was Mr. Lakshmi Narayan who was really elected as written in the original proceeding. He also said that he did not know why come copies of one particular issue of 'Kranti' were sent to the union, but, as appeared later, on; it contained a scathing denunciation of Mr. Jhabwala and it was possible it might have been sent for this reason. Mr. Kadam had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

"WITHOUT FOUNDATION"

Mr. Kadam resumed his statement on the 24th instant by explaining that the Kisan Mazdoor Sabha formed by him of which he was the Secretary had never considered the question of affiliating itself to any party and was an organisation subsidiary to the local Congress committee. He strongly protested against the inquiring Magistrate's presumption by calling him a member of the U. P. Party and said that the whole remark was without any foundation in facts.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Proceeding Mr. Kadam gave a short account of his activities in the Indian National Congress. He said that he joined the Congress movement in 1920 and since then he was Secretary or Joint Secretary of the Town or District Congress Committee. By quoting from his diary he gave a very vivid description of his activities in the Indian National congress. He said that he was Municipal Commissioner of Jhansi Municipal Board for 6 years from 1922 to 1928 and was put up as a candidate for the same by the Congress Committee for both the terms. He said that as late as 10th March 1929, i.e., 10 days prior to his arrest he presided over the Swarajya demonstration meeting which was held at Jhansi to popularise the Nehru report under the direction of the A. I. Congress Working Committee.

CONGRESS NOT FULLY REPRESENTATIVE OF MASSES.

Speaking further Mr. Kadam observed that in his opinion the Nehru committee report outlined a constitution for India which contained the germs of complete independence and that the way in which the Indian National Congress was leading the country would help it ultimately to attain its freedom which he thought to be a condition of society in which all men would be equal and there would be concious and willing co-operation between the different sections of the community with a view to achieve common prosperity and happiness. He said he did not think that either Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress had betrayed the cause of the masses though he could recognise that industrial and agricultural workers were not yet very largely represented on the congress. He said that it was proved by the Karachi session of the Congress that he was right in this estimate.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 4, 1931.

U. P. TENANTRY HAS BEEN "BLED WHITE"

"Agrarian Outbreaks Not Unlikely"

CONGRESS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENT SERIOUS CONDITIONS

Tenants Cannot Pay When They Have Nothing

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 3.

On Monday Government of the Unted Provices receives at Nainital a deputation of Oudh Taluqdars to discuss the present agraian situation and the proposed scheme of relief to landlords and tenants. Official circles are somewhat nervous and so are the majority of landholders.

They apprehend that agrarian outbreaks are not unlikely, particularly in the districts of Rae Bareilly and Barabanki. I have visited several villages in a number of Districts, both in Agra and Oudh and I have reason to share that apprehension. I am told by revenue officers and zemindars alike that the situation had become aggravated because of the vigorous no-rent campaign carried on by the Congress.

VIGOROUS REPUDIATION.

Congress leaders in their turn vehemently repudiate this allegation. On behalf of Rae Bareilly Congress Committee, Babu Sitla Sahai while admitting that the agrarian situation in that District was very serious, definitely states that it had no connection whatsoever with Congress activities.

He further asserted that Rae Bareilly Congress Committee had never preached non-payment of rent adding that it was the sincerest desire of Congressmen to make it possible for Taluqdars to realize the maximum rent, but the Congress could never achieve what was obviously impossible, namely make a tenant pay a sum which he did not possess.

NO PROPAGANDA.

Babu Sitla Sahai admitted that Rae Bareilly Taluqdars had not been able to realize more than 33 per cent of their rents, but in his opinion it was not due to any surreptitious no rent propaganda of the Congress but to the economic factor, over which neither the Congress nor the tenantry had not any control.

This briefly is the Congress version, but it conveys small consolation to the body of landlords who are called upon to pay the Kharif kisth of land revenue in full, when they had received roughly one third of rents and are now asked to pay nearly 90 per cent of rabi revenue without having realised even 25 per cent of their rents.

THEIR UNWILLINGNESS.

Agricuttural outturn both in Rae Bareilly and Barabanki is comparatively smaller in quantity and considerably less on value than it usually is. But none of the three claimants to the produce of the soil, namely the State, the landlord, and the cultivator is prepared to bear the brunt of adverse circumstances in due proportion. This is my conviction, inspite of the Government communiques, British Indian Associations resolutions, and Congress protests.

The fact of the matter is that the tenant, if so inclined, can pay eight to ten annas to each rupee of rent, but the state cannot afford to sacrifice 50 per cent of its enormous land revenue. If it does so the Provincial administration would come to a stand still. In between the State and the tenant comes the landlord, who says he would remit the rents in the same proportion as the State remits revenue and not one anna more.

HIS REMEDY.

Here is the deadlock. The only way out is for all the three conflicting parties to act quickly, conjointly and sincerely and bear the brunt in proportion to their respective responsibility. At present the Government's notion of relief is to call upon landlords to reduce the current rents to 1916 level and remit the revenue accordingly. Roughly this would amount to a sacrifice by state of revenue to extent of half a crore, that is to say, about 7 per cent relief to landlords who, in their turn, are prepared to add another 7 per cent and abandon altogether 14 per cent rents.

Thus under the contemplated scheme the tenant will benefit to the extent of about two annas in the rupee. The relief will not be evenly distributed and tenants in some areas will benefit to a greater extent than two annas per rupee: but at all events relief will fall far short of requirements. In Rae Bareilly revenue revision is about 10 per cent of the demand. Kishan will, therefore, benefit to the extent of 3 annas in the rupee.

WHAT HE CAN PAY.

He can with difficulty pay between eight to ten annas but never more. No wonder that there is risk of blood spilling. The situation is fraught with danger and requires tactful and sympathetic handling. To be explicit I shall go into some details.

Rae Barely has an area of 1,750 square miles and few districts of this area yield as much revenue and produce as little commercial crop, as Rae Bareilly does. Its first settlement as stated in the District Gazetter is the heaviest settlement in Oudh. Second settlement in 1891 resulted in 35 per cent enhancement of revenue. Naturally the pitch of rent became very high. The tenant could afford to pay high rent because he was allowed to cultivate poppy.

One bigha of poppy yielded him wherewithal to pay rent for ten bighas of land. Rae Bareilly stood amongst best poppy districts in U. P. But, although poppy is no longer cultivated there, revenue remains the same and high rents continue unaltered. How can a tenant be expected to pay rents fixed on the basis of crops on prices which have ceased to exist.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS

Apart from that since 1334 fasli (1927) crops in Rae Bareilly have proved unsatisfactory from season to season. Tenants reserve resource, if he ever had any, is exhausted long ago and so is his credit. Perhaps its nobody's particular fault, but the fact is he has been bled white. Why goad him any further. I have cited Rae Bariely has an area of 1,750 rent and Rae Bareilly have always been mentioned together. The conditions of tenantry in several other districts are equally bad.

Condemning the Congress activities will bring no solution to the problem. The State must come forward with a more generous scheme of relief. Undoubtedly the provincial budget will be badly upset. For that we have to thank the Finance Department which when framing the Budget ignored the trend of events and estimated the normal revenue, while others sounded a note of warning. Finance Department must now adjust the budget as best as it may, if necessary by drastic reduction in the salaries of all State servants.

KILLING THE GOOSE.

Landlords must understand that he cannot afford the luxury of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. He must protest and keep alive his own tenantry, whatever the State does or does not. He should not lose sight of the fact that his land revenue is nearer one-third than one-half of his rental assets, and that for very Rupee of revenue remission he gets, he should sacrifice three and not two Rupees of rent. His motto should ever be *noblesse oblige*.

Finally whatever its past activities Congress as the only potent political organisation must do its duty and by issuing pamphlets impress the tenant that the Congress has no quarrel with the landlord and declare uniquivocally that every cultivator must pay rent to the best extent possible.

COUNTRY COULD PARALYSE GOVT.

—:o:—

Sen Gupta's Message To Madras

TRUST THE MAHATMA

MADRAS, May 2.

Addressing a meeting at the Gokhale Hall to-night on the Second Round Table Conference, reservations and safeguards, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim understanding and exhorted everyone to enrol as members of the Congress which, he declared, had amply demonstrated to the whole world the strength of India's determination to be free.

GOVT. COULD BE PARALYSED.

He said that if Mr. Gandhi's demands on behalf of India was rejected at the peace table, there need be no doubt that the Government, as at present constituted would be paralysed by non-violent means.

Concluding he appealed to the country to put its trust in Mr Gandhi and strengthen the prestige and influence of the Congress.

Mr. Sen-Gupta left for Malabar to-night accompanied by Mr. Prakasam.—A.P.

THUNDERSTORMS ALL OVER INDIA.

POONA, May 2.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and Mysore and local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in Malabar, Bengal and Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in Sind. Temperature is above normal in north Deccan, west Central Provinces and west Central India and from United Provinces to Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Dhubri and Cherrapunji four inches, Silchar one and a half, Mymensigh one, Dibrugarh three quarters; Sibsagar and Shillong a half, Gauhati, Sonamarg and Jacobabad a quarter, Mercara three, Kodaikanal a half, and Mysore a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Mysore and Assam and extend in Bengal, south Deccan and Malabar.—A.P.

Mirza's Term Of Dewanship Extended.

BANGALORE, May 2.

Sir Mirza Ismail's term of office as Dewan of Mysore expired on April 30th, but it has since been extended. There is no likelihood of his retiring from the Maharaja's service before 1933.

The city Municipal Council adopted to-day a resolution drawing Government's attention to the desirability of passing the Eight Hour Law for all industrial workers in the State.—A. P.

PICKETING RESUMED IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Merchants Confer With General Avari.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May, 2.

Picketing of Foreign Cloth Shops has been started since yesterday at six shops in Itwari, under the directions of General Avari. Two shops have since closed. Seven volunteers were arrested last evening, while picketing. It is understood that General Avari held a meeting in which cloth merchants whose shops are being picketed. Urged Avari to give them time unto Monday to arrive at a decision with regard to stopping the sale of foreign cloth.

Allahabad Students Apologise

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

The trouble at the Allahabad University over the suspected leakage of question papers has been settled by the Executive Council of the University.

The students apologised to the Vice-Chancellor for their behaviour yesterday and even offered to pay for damage done.

The students are leaving on their holidays to-day and will come back for re-examination on July 1 in the subjects in which the leakage of question papers is suspected to have taken place.—A. P.

PUNJAB OFFENSIVE AGAINST NAUJAWANS.

Girl And Her Husband Arrested

LAHORE, May 2.

Kranti Kumar, General Secretary of the Nawjewan Bharat Sabha, who was arrested this morning under section 120-B and 420 I.P.C., was released in the afternoon.

His residence in Bradlaugh Hall was searched and some addresses as well as two photos, one of his sister and the other of her husband were taken away.—A. P.

50 HOUSES REDUCED TO ASHES.

Suryapali Village Devastated

SAMBALPUR, May 2.

Fifty houses were reduced to ashes by fire which broke out in a village called Sargapali on Thursday evening.—A.P.

ALLEGED POLICE HARASSMENT.

—:o:—

A Congress Volunteer's Statement.

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR, May 1.

For the last two months or so a band of persons in Jallalpore and especially Bulsar Taluka has come into existence. They visit Toddy booths at night under disguise and cut down tapped Toddy trees, and burn or destroy booths, also injure the licencees and their servants. The local Congress Committee is trying to put a stop to this undesirable activity.

The "Timos" in its issues has published reports that armed Congress volunteers dressed in khaddar instigate the villagers to do this sort of work, while it is silent about the police methods. Whenever the above-mentioned band cuts down toddy trees, the police activities know no bounds. The police arrest innocent persons on doubt, use abusing language and sometime go to the length of beating them even.

Here is a statement of a Congress volunteer which speaks for itself. This spirited young man belongs to a backward yet respectable Koli family:—

I, Govindbhai Fakirbhai of Dhamadkchi village in Bulsar Taluka hereby state that I was working as a volunteer in the ladies' camp at Kalwada village, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment during the Satyagraha Movement. I was released as per terms of Gandhi-Irwin settlement. I have at present resumed my work of cultivation. On the 20th April, I was called by the Sub-Inspector of police to his office. I presented myself on the 29th instant. The Police Sub-Inspector ill-treated me, and used abusive language. I was then taken to the residence of the Inspector where questions were put regarding the cutting down of tapped palm-trees. I answered them to the best of my knowledge. Inspite of this I was much abused and a sub-inspector of police gave a slap on my face. At the same time a Parsi gentleman looking like a Saheb gave me some blows on my back and slapped me. I was asked the names of those who cut down the palm trees. I answered I don't know. Again I was asked whether I accompanied those who cut down the trees at Chharwada. I answered in the negative and said 'I did not go.' After this I was taken to the police lines in a motor lorry where I was detained for more than two hours. There again I was pressed to give the names of the persons who were cutting the toddy trees. I again pleaded ignorance and said 'I being a satyagrahi volunteer do not believe in violence not only this but I should like to prevent one from doing violence." I was afterwards asked to present myself on next Sunday and was allowed to go." My above statement is true as to the fact.

(Sd.) GOVINDBHAI FAKIRBHAI.

30/4/31. 9-30 a. m.

WORST OF THE SLUMP IS OVER

—:o:—

British Businessmen's Forecast

LONDON, May 2.

The Federation of British Industries' business forecast for the second quarter of 1931 says that the past quarter witnessed perceptible improvement in the domestic situation of the principal industrial countries.

While this improvement was primarily due to seasonal changes, it helped to confirm the impression that the worst of the slump was over.—B. O. W.

SASTRI IN LONDON

—:o:—

What He Will Do There

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri arrived at Victoria Station by viceregal train. Interviewed by Reuter he said that he did not want to enter into details regarding the Indian situation.

He had come to London for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the Government of India before the Committee on closer union of East Africa.

He was still uncertain as to the exact date of his evidence and, therefore, was not sure how long he would stay in England.—Reuter.

LONDON TO CONSTANTINOPLE IN ONE DAY

LONDON, May 2.

Constantinople—Stack arrived here at 9 p.m. This is the first time that the distance between England and Constantinople has been flown in single day.—Reuter.

PROTEST MEETING IN MANCHESTER

LONDON, May 2.

Directors of Manchester Royal Exchange have sanctioned a protest meeting to be held on the floor of exchange on 5th May.—Reuter

First Bihari I. E. S. Dead.

PATNA, May 2.

Death has occurred of Rai Bahadur Bhagvati Sahay first Bihari to have permanent appointment in the Indian Educational Service.—A.P.

WANTED CHANGE IN EDUCATIONAL POLICY

President's Plea At Schools' Conference

LAHORE, May 2.

"The volume of opinion in favour of introducing some radical changes in the existing system of education is growing day by day and if changes are to be introduced, experiment can be made in some private or aided institutions than through the slow-moving machinery of Government" said Sir Abdul Qadar, presiding over the 5th Annual Conference on Non-Government schools in the Punjab, held today at the Town Hall.

He laid stress on the need for departure from the line hitherto followed in the educational system in this country and expressed the hope that the best brains would feel an attraction towards imparting to others the gifts of knowledge they had acquired.—A. P.

AMERICA RECOGNISES HEJAZ

LONDON, May 3.

Washington.—The State Department has announced that the American Embassy in London has been instructed to inform the Hejazi Minister in London that the United States extends full recognition to Government of Hejaz.—Reuter.

CONGRESS FURNITURE RETURNED

10 Per Cent Reduction In Salaries

PESHAWAR, May 2.

Office furniture and other goods seized by police in last May's raid on the Congress House in Peshawar have been returned.

Government is effecting a cut of ten per cent. in all the current civil expenditure.—A.P.

London's Welcome To Lord And Lady Irwin

ALL THE SAME THERE WERE PERSISTENT BOOERS

"NO REASON WHY INDIAN DIFFICULTIES SHOULD NOT BE SURMOUNTED" SAYS IRWIN.

LONDON, May 2.

Lord Irwin had a triumphant welcome on arrival at Victoria Station accompanied by his wife on return from India. There was a great galaxy on the special platform, while crowd besieged the precincts of the station, anxious to join in hearty greetings. The King was represented by Lord Dunmore and others present included members of the Cabinet, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Simon, Lord Reading and a number of prominent Indians in "native" dress.

HE WAS BOOED.

The first greetings were offered by his sons, after which he must have shaken hands with 500 people. Loud cheering broke out as Lord and Lady Irwin set out from the station, in which a determined effort of a small group of boers was drowned.

Lord Irwin will leave for Yorkshire on 4th May, to see his 92-year old father, Lord Halifax.

DIFFICULTIES COULD BE OVERCOME.

Interviewed by Reuter at the station, Lord Irwin said that although the situation in India was much better than it was, nobody should suppose that there were not great difficulties to be overcome, but there was no reason why they should not be surmounted.

"HEARTS" LEFT BEHIND.

Lord Irwin said, he and his wife had left a very large part of their hearts in India, where they had made so many friends and met with so much personal kindness in all quarters.

He saw no reason why great difficulties should not be surmounted with patience, goodwill, clear thinking and recognition of facts on the part of all concerned.

A REAL UNDERSTANDING.

"I hope all who appreciate what is involved in the real understanding between Britain and India or alternatively in the failure to reach one, will lend every assistance in their power to those in both the countries, who are steadily working to reach an agreement and establish it on durable foundation."

Those present at the station included Mr. L. S. Amery and Mrs. Amery, Sir William and Lady Birdwood, Lord and Lady Hailsham, Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, Lord Cromer, Lady Simon, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Mr. and Miss Jinnah, Anglo-Indian Association's representative and many distinguished Indian men and women. The latter were in gorgeous silks.

Cheers broke out as Lord and Lady Irwin emerged from the carriage. Her Ladyship was carrying a huge bunch of pink roses, the gift of Indians here. Both were obviously deeply gratified and touched by the warmth of welcome, which was so hearty. The public broke police cordon outside the station in the excess of enthusiasm.

Lord Irwin will lunch with Mr. MacDonald on 4th May before leaving for Yorkshire.—Reuter.

LORD IRWIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

His Two-Fold Achievement

LONDON, May 2.

In connection with to-day's great national welcome to Lord Irwin on his return home after a memorable period of office as the King's representative in India, "The Times" in a leading article pays high tribute to his work as Viceroy.

It says that he has laboured incessantly to break down two great obstacles to peace and prosperity in India—violent dissensions among Indians themselves and their common deepseated suspicion of British good faith.

IRWIN'S REPUTATION.

By his own force of character he has succeeded in winning the confidence of all reasonable elements in every quarter of that assemblage of communities, for his reputation stood as high at his departure with his colleagues in administration, with Princes and with Europeans as with the various leaders of British Indian politics.

No one—and least of all he himself—would suggest either that Indian feuds have been brought to an end in his time or that the wave of anti-British agitation has subsided, just because he has compelled Mr. Gandhi to recognise his sincerity.

INDIA KNOWS.

But at least India knows now the broad outlines of progress which is open to her if she is capable of making it and the immediate and absolut limitations upon self-government, which her own interests no less than ours demand. Lord Irwin has not solved the Indian problem, but he has pointed out the way by which courage and faith and patience like his own will solve it in end.—B. O. W.

MORE ARRESTS FOR PEDDIE MURDER

Midnapore Pleader's Sons Taken Away

MIDNAPORE, May 2.

The House of Sjt. Upendra Nath Maiti, Senior Pleader, was searched and two of his sons were arrested and remanded to custody in connection with Peddie murder.—A.P.

BRITISH EXPLORER MAROONED IN GREENLAND

Attempts At Rescue

LONDON, May 2.

British airman Major Sidney Cotton is to sail on Monday for Reykjavik, Greenland, to take part in the efforts to rescue Augustine Courtauld the young British explorer, marooned on an icecap in Greenland.

Captain Ahrenberg, Swedish airman, who set out from Stockholm for Greenland on Wednesday landed at Reykjavik last night and patrol boat Odin carrying sea-plane to engage in search has arrived at icebarrier, which surrounds coast of Greenland.—B.O.W.

FIGHT OVER COW SLAUGHTER

Namsudras Attack Muslims & Wound One.

FARIDPUR, May 2.

Details in connection with the communal fracas as Alankarpur show that on Id-day a cow was slaughtered in the village which is mainly populated by Mahomedans.

A large number of Namasudras from the adjoining area who resented the action attacked Mahomedans, as a result of which three of the latter were injured. The condition of one is reported to be precarious.

Later about a thousand Mahomedans and similar number of Hindus armed with spears and lathis collected in the village, but peace was restored by the timely appearance of the police and the President of the Local Union boards.

Pickets have since been posted at the place of the occurrence.—A.P.

Major General B. R. Moberly has assumed officiating command of Peshawar District.

Office furniture and other things seized by the police in last May's raid of the Congress House at Peshawar, have been returned.

The Government are effecting a cut of ten per cent in all current civil expenditure.—A. P.

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